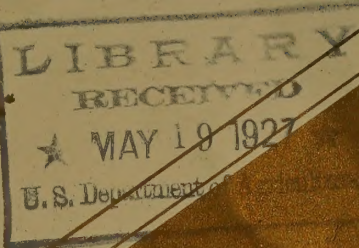


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AUSTRALIA
1897-1902

1837



Fred C. Smith
SEED MERCHANT.

YALUMBA.

Argenton.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Vardon & Pritchard, Adelaide.

FRED. C. SMITH,

Seed Merchant. —



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

... OF ...

Vegetable and

Flower Seeds,

Ornamental Grasses

... ALSO ...

HORTICULTURAL AND FLORICULTURAL MAGAZINES
AND BOOKS.



YALUMBA, ANGASTON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

... 1897 ...

Vardon & Pritchard, Printers, Gresham-street, Adelaide.

NOTE.

The Seeds mentioned below, though included in Catalogue, I am unable to obtain from Europe this season. Information to this effect arrived after the greater part of the Catalogue was printed :—

Canavalia obtusifolia

Centaurea suaveolens

Clematis paniculata

Humea elegans purpurea

Cuphea platycentra

Hordeum jubatum

THE LOVE OF HORTICULTURE.

"We may differ greatly on many questions, but we are all united in our interest in and our love of horticulture. Our favorite pursuit has afforded rest for, and brought happiness to many of the greatest and wisest in the land. Statesmen have found recreation in it; philosophers have commended it; doctors have prescribed it; lawyers have advocated it; and poets have sung its praises. . . . I claim, for all that concerns the cultivation of flowers, that it satisfies that love of natural beauty that is inherent in the human breast; that it cultivates our intelligence and powers of observation, and at the same time provides variety and excitement by the constant novelty which results from the attention we give to it. And while it does all these good things, it is, I believe, the most unselfish of pleasures, for it is enjoyed the most in the largest company; and, unlike some other amusements to which the race is prone, ours inspires no evil passions, inflicts no pain, and causes injury to no man, either in his character, in his health, or in his estate."—*Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain.*

TO MY CUSTOMERS.

This being the first issue of my first Catalogue, a few words here by way of introduction will be quite in order.

You will note herein some features new to the Seed business in these colonies. It is largely upon these that I base my hope of your support and patronage.

Some departments of the Seed trade I have not entered upon, neither have I ventured into the Bulb or Plant departments.

The innovation with regard to Seed Collections I feel sure will make the owning of a home flower garden and vegetable plot—where the land is available—a possibility to even the poorest. In addition, I trust it will help toward a greater love of flowers and the beautiful generally among our people.

The Show Collections will I hope be the means of introducing many good things into districts where they have been previously unknown, and help to make the Agricultural and Horticultural Shows more attractive. The Magazines and Books have been such favorites with myself and friends that I ask no apology for introducing them in this Catalogue. See page 31.

I have made my **Prices**, apart from the Collections, as low as any Colonial, European, or American firm in most cases, and lower in other cases.

TERMS, &c.

I must ask you to please enclose Cash with your Orders, either in the form of Postal Notes which I decidedly prefer, or Money Order; if impossible to get these, stamps of any colony will do.

I pay Postage on everything I sell.

In addition to the low prices, I shall be glad to add to your first order, if it amounts to 5s. or more, a handsome premium equal to a discount of 20 per cent. on 5s. I allow no regular discounts off my printed prices, they are nett.

Write your name and address carefully, so that there shall be no mistake in sending on your parcel.

Please note the conditions attached to the "Popular" Annual and Perennial Collections. For these two Collections of 48 packets the price is 5s. If you add a list of a dozen names and addresses of your friends, the price will be 4s., or 1d. per packet. If you do not want the collections, and are still a buyer, and will send the twelve names and addresses, or six if you prefer, I will add a few good things not catalogued that will please you.

I give no **Warranty**, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any Seeds that I send out, for while I shall do my best by dealing only with well-known reliable firms to

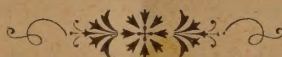
give customers the best that can be bought for money, there are so many things that enter into the production of any crop of seed that may tend to vary its nature or characteristics that no seedsman can safely give a guarantee indiscriminately for all he has to sell.

Remember, the more changes and variations by crossing and re crossing that the hybridiser brings about the more difficult it is to keep the strain pure. Nature has fixed characteristics upon plant life in every case for some special purpose. It has taken countless ages to do this, and when man steps in to upset arrangements he establishes an artificial state of things that must be kept up by artifices, else a few short seasons see nature re-established as firmly as ever, and unstable hybrids and crosses returning to the old natural forms. If you wish to know something more about plants than the little that is apparent to you in your garden, I do not know of anything better than Grant Allen's "Story of the Plants," illustrated, published by Newnes at 1s., and obtainable at almost any booksellers. It is well bound and printed, of coat pocket size, and is considered the most up-to-date, simply written, and fascinating book of its kind yet produced. It will help you to understand and appreciate your plants and give you a vastly increased interest in plant life generally.

FRED. C. SMITH,

YALUMBA, ANGASTON,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



A WORD REGARDING THE COLLECTIONS.

The good and cheap Seeds in this Catalogue will, I feel certain, be highly appreciated by my customers. The idea of supplying such Seeds at such a price is decidedly an innovation in the Australian seed trade, and one that will bring me friends everywhere.

They are specially meant for those people with small gardens, or those who, being quite amateurs at gardening, do not care to spend so much money as experimenting usually costs. Also, for those who feel that they cannot afford to spend 20s. or 30s. in buying what amounts then to only a handful of seed.

My three Collections, comprising 60 different sorts of the most popular and easily grown Perennials and Annuals, for 6s., or 5s. if the condition regarding the list of names is observed. These 60 sorts have been chosen because of their all-round excellence, easy culture, long blooming, fine colors, adaptability for bouquets and vases, &c.

The Vegetable Collection for Spring sowing will be a boon to householders with small gardens who do not wish to buy several times as much Seed as they want, the usual thing hitherto. For suburban gardens, where space is limited, this Collection will I am sure please.

Let it be understood plainly, however, that I will in no case supply less than a Collection at these prices. If you want separate packets you will find them all priced and described in the General List of Seeds further on.

I also reserve to myself the right, in regard to the Collections, to substitute in any case where I may run out of the supply of any particular sort. Considering the price of the Collections, this you will concede is only fair. I trust, however, that there will be no need in any single instance to substitute, though, if necessary, I will always give equal or higher value.

The Vegetable Collections comprise all the Vegetable Seeds I propose to deal in for this year, and are specially added for the convenience of my customers. I shall not be able to supply these Collections till July or August.

See end of Catalogue for information concerning some Books and Magazines that will interest you.

HINTS ON SOWING, RECIPES, &c.

Given *good seed and right conditions*, and it is possible for *anyone* to raise any kind of seed. However carefully the proper conditions may be described, most people will only become seedraisers by practice. Failures teach us as much as successes, and bought experience is better than free advice. Spring and autumn are, of course, the seasons when the natural conditions are most perfect, when the heat of the sun is tempered and the ground warm; less care and attention will be necessary at these seasons than in mid-summer or winter. With practice and experience almost any seed can be raised, even in the greatest heat of mid-summer.

One of the first essentials for perfect germination is a light fairly rich porous soil. To make this you want equal proportions of well decayed vegetable matter, such as, old leaves, grasses, weeds, &c. (I find well rotted vine cuttings a perfect material), thoroughly decayed manure; cowdung is specially good, as it is not so heating as other kinds. An easy way to get a nice lot of peaty soil, and it is within the reach of all, is to dig up a number of good spadeful of grass sods, with the green grass and the mass of fibrous roots attached, and pile grass side down in a heap to decay. Added to above a proportion of good sand from some river or creek bed or bank, and a fourth of good rich loamy soil. Vegetable matter, manure, loam and sand: this compost will give you the perfect material in which to raise your seed.

If you are planting in the open beds or borders make a light covering of this compost half inch thick, scatter the seed thinly on it, thinly cover with same soil to depth of one-eighth or quarter of an inch according to the size of the seed; then flatten it well down with the back of a spade or a board. While the weather is showery, no other care will be necessary than the thinning of the plants. This should always be done, or the plants will later on choke and starve each other. One well-grown plant is worth a score of weedy ones. If you are a careful and enthusiastic grower, one who can *make* time for it, you will prefer to plant your seeds in small seed beds or boxes, transplanting later on. I have found the most useful kind of box for the purpose is an empty galvanised roofing-iron case, and these can be procured for very little from your ironmonger, carpenter, or builder; he will saw the case, down the length of it, and put on sides to the open halves, making two cases, from 6 to 10 ft. long (6 ft. is best), 12 or 15 ins. wide, and 4 or 5 ins. deep; have a number of holes made with an auger in the bottom of the cases for drainage, and nearly fill with the compost as above described. Rake the soil in the case nice and smooth, press it down, and draw a number of shallow drills across the surface of the soil, about half-an-inch deep, and from 2 to 3 or 4 ins. apart. At this rate, you can get one row 14 or 15 ins. long of each of say 24 kinds of flower seeds in a 6 ft. case. Fill the earth back on to the drills, press down well, and water, using a very *fine* rose. By sowing in drills you save space, economise your soil, can weed the rows perfectly, and be sure you are not pulling up flowers. You can transplant perfectly; I use a small, flat, thin-bladed trowel, and cut out just as much or as little as I want without disturbing the rest. If the weather is moist and warm, no watering may, after the first one, be necessary, but usually a watering every day, or two or three days in autumn and spring, will be necessary. Never allow the soil to dry after the first day, as if the young germ of the seed, after starting, once becomes dried (and a few hours of hot sun is sufficient to do this), the *life* of the seed is *gone*, and cannot return or revive. Some seeds, such as Pansy, Phlox, Carnation, will come up in from 8 or 10 days to a fortnight; others, such as Rose seed, Clematis, Sturt-pea, and most of our natives, will take months, unless the seed is soaked to artificially weaken the hard shell, and allow the germ to burst at once. In the early

Autumn and late Spring, and, of course, all through the Summer, while the sun's heat is strong, *shading* is most necessary to protect the soil from drying up too quickly, and the tender plantlets from being scorched. There is no necessity to *flood* your seed boxes or plots with water; if you do it too much you will rot the seed. There is no need to keep the seed boxes or pots covered in the later Autumn and early Spring; you will lose seed and plants by rotting and damping off.

Hardy annuals and perennials sown in the Autumn and planted out early will make fine strong plants for Spring and Summer blooming, and spring-sown plants for Summer and early-autumn flowering. In planting very fine seeds, like Petunia, Calceolaria, Primula, &c., it is best, after thinly scattering them upon the surface of the soil in the pot, to cover with a sheet of glass, keeping the soil damp, not wet, by using a fine sprayer or atomiser. If you have nothing else handy to make a fine spray, an old hair brush dipped in water and the hand passed across the surface will answer. A good plan, too, is to get some moss—Sphagnum moss—dry thoroughly, and rub it fine, and sprinkle over the seeds thinly. It will prevent the soil being washed away. Never pour on water from a cup or open vessel, unless you want your seeds to be ruined. When the second leaf of these tender plants shows, carefully prick out into a pot or box about an inch apart, and later into the pots for blooming. In lifting the tiny plants, it will be found handy to have two thin, narrow sticks—pieces of deal—one with a long V-shaped notch at the end to put under the shoulders of the plantlets, and the other spade-shaped at point to loosen and lift the soil. They can then be transplanted without being handled. Plants like Coleus, &c., will need to be shifted gradually from pot to pot till a six or eight-inch pot is reached. It won't do to think you can save trouble by a direct shift from the thumb pot to the blooming pot; that will generally dwarf your plant for you. For the outdoor annuals and perennials a good heavy mulch of manure will save you a vast deal of watering.

If you cannot get plenty of water to keep your garden in first-class growth all the Summer, at least have one bed that you can flood two or three times a week. See that the bed is well enriched with manure before planting it, and have a good collection of Pansies, Phlox, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Petunias, and other flowers that will bloom all the Summer, and you'll never be without a good supply for your house and your friends, too. One secret of prolonged blooming is never to let your plants go to seed. When a plant seeds, it has performed the function for which it came into the world—its use is over, and it dies; but by constantly plucking the blooms before they fall you keep the plant hard at work trying to make more seed wherewith to reproduce its species, and to do this it must keep on flowering; but you must supply the sustenance for this purpose, or the plant will exhaust the soil of its available nutriment. Ordinary farmyard or stable manure, if not too fresh, is in most cases most easily available for this. A recipe or two, however, for those who do not care to use this or cannot get it may be found useful.

1. Two ounces carbonate of ammonia, one ounce saltpetre, and half-ounce sugar. Dissolve in a pint of water, bottle and cork up, and use a teaspoonful of the mixture to each quart of water on the top soil only. Water with this every fourth day.

2. Prof. Craig, of the Canadian Dominion Agricultural Department, recommends the following:—One ounce nitrate of soda in three gallons of water. Use this about twice a week.

Two or three other recipes from various sources may be found useful.

For Killing Snails and Slugs.—Put out some damp bran

upon a few flat stones in the garden, and after dark take a lantern and a bucket of salt water, and put the snails into it.

To Kill Worms in Soil.—Put a lump of fresh lime in a bucket of water, and pour the limewater on the soil.

A handy trellis for your annual climbers, such as Sweet Peas, Canary Creeper, Momordica, Mina Lobata, Morning Glories, &c., may be made as follows:—Put up two strong posts as high as you wish—eight feet is a good height—nail one end of a length of thin galvanised wire of, say, 12 or 14 gauge to the top of one post; draw as taut as possible, and nail the other end to the other post. Then one foot from the ground nail a similar piece to the two posts. That is your framework. Get a ball of binder twine from the ironmonger's, tie one end to the top wire, bring the ball down under the lower wire, then over the top at, say, eight inches or a foot away from the other, and so on in zigzag fashion. This is a trellis easily moved, and easily and cheaply put up. The two posts can be covered with the evergreen blue Kennedya, and be a mass of blossom in winter and of pretty foliage in summer, and when not wanted the wires can be taken off; and if attached so as to be unhooked when detaching, it would be better still. This is adapted from Prof. Bailey's idea of a trellis for pole beans.

H.B., meaning Hardy Biennial, denotes that the plant lives two years, flowering the second year, then dying.

H.A., meaning Hardy Annual, denotes that the plant so marked will stand the frost and cold of our Australian Winters outside without shelter, and that the plant completes its life in a year.

H.P., meaning Hardy Perennial, denotes that the plant is hardy outdoors in Winter, and that its life may be extended indefinitely, according to the care given it. It needs no replanting like the annuals.

HERB. PER., meaning Herbaceous Perennial, denotes that the plant dies down in Autumn, and comes up again in Spring.

Time of Sowing.

Hardy Annuals should be sown in March, April, May, and June, also in pots or boxes in February.

Half-Hardy Annuals should be sown in September and October, *on heat* July and August.

Hardy Biennials should be sown in March, April, and May, also in September and October.

Half-Hardy Biennials should be sown in September, October, and November.

Hardy Perennials should be sown in March, April, and May, also in September, October, and November.

Half-Hardy Perennials should be sown in September, October, and November.

Herbaceous Perennials should be sown in March, April, and May, also in September and October.

Greenhouse Annuals should be sown in July, August, and September.

Greenhouse Perennials should be sown in December, January, and February.

The "Home Garden" Collection of Vegetables

FOR SPRING SOWING.

Price, One Shilling the Collection.

The twelve packets in this collection will be found to contain an exceedingly useful lot of seed. The quantities in each packet will of course be small, but will contain quite enough seed in all cases to make one sowing, and in some cases enough to make two or three small ones.

To buy these 12 varieties in the ordinary way would cost from 4/ to 6/. The selection of sorts will be found to be exceptionally good and useful.

Of course the Cucumber, Squash, Melon, Marrow, Tomato, Egg-plant and Sugarcorn seeds must not be sown outside till danger of frost in your locality is past.

Cucumber—Japanese climbing, plant where it can climb.

Citron Melon—For preserving and jam making.

Egg-plant—Round, white-fruited.

Lettuce, Hanson—One of the finest for general use.

Melon, Rock or Musk—"Banquet," a noted good sort.

"**Water**"—Landreth's "Arkansaw Traveller, a novelty of this, 1897, season. 1/- packet in some catalogues.

Squash—"Fordhook," medium size, pretty shape and color, very finest quality, and very long keeping.

Sugarcorn—"Landreth," the best in existence.

Turnip—Orange Jelly, one of the best.

Tomato—"Golden Trophy," the best large yellow.

"**Dwarf Champion**, the best red sort for small gardens, forms stiff upright little bushes and needs no trellising, is early and prolific.

Vegetable Marrow—Long, white. The best marrow.

Show Collections of Vegetable Seeds.

The following collections are made up especially for those growers who are competitors at the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Floricultural shows.

Hitherto it has been a practice of mine to divide my vegetable novelties, when importing them, among my friends, stipulating that they should show their results at the local show, the object being to lend increased interest to this portion of the show, and to introduce the latest novelties into common use in the district.

I cannot see why the idea should not prove useful all over the colonies, and, in order to give it a trial, I will place on sale for spring sowing and have ready to deliver in July or August the following collections:—

12 sorts of **Squashes**, including the latest novelties, such as Faxon, Warren, Essex Hybrid Turban, Livingstone Pie, Granite State, Orange Marrow, Cocoonut, Fordhook, Boston Marrow, Arlington Summer Crookneck, Butman, &c. The collection of 12 for 1/.

12 sorts of **Watermelons**, including Landreth's "Arkansaw Traveller," and other good and new sorts. The collection of 12 sorts for 1/.

12 sorts of **Rock or Sweet Melons** of the best and newest varieties, including Banquet, Melrose, &c. For 1/ per collection.

6 sorts of **Eggplants** of six separate colors, viz.:—Black, White, Purple, Scarlet, Green, and Striped. For 6d. per collection.

12 sorts of **Cucumbers**, including the Japanese Climbing, both green and white. For 1/ per collection of 12.

12 sorts of **Pumpkins**, including new sorts, for 1/.

12 sorts of **Tomatoes**, including some of the following:—Terracotta, Democrat, Lemon Blush, Golden Trophy, Ponderosa, Atlantic Prize, &c., for 1/.

12 new Persian Cantaloupe Melons. Obtained by the Landreths from Persia, and tested and selected for several seasons by them. They will be found well worthy of trial. Mixed packet including these 12 new sorts for 1/.

It must be understood that the packets in these show collections will be very small, as they will only contain sufficient seed in each to make a single sowing. The Squash seeds running from 4 to 12 to the packet, according to the size and rarity of the seeds. The Rock Melons and Cucumbers 10 to 14 or 15 per packet. Tomatoes and Eggplants 40 or 50 seeds per packet, approximately. This will be quite sufficient for a trial. As in the other collections, not less than a full collection of each sort will be sold; at the price I cannot break a collection.

If you happen to be a member of a show committee, have prizes placed on the list for collections of the above vegetables, if not already there.

"Gem" Collection of Annuals and Perennials FOR ONE SHILLING.

This collection comprises a few of the most indispensable of the hardy annuals and perennials. These are not poor quality cheap seeds, none of mine are, and the reason I have given such exceptionally high value for so small a sum, is that this is simply a form of advertising from which I *know* that I shall get good value in the pleasure and satisfaction of my customers, and their good words on my behalf.

SIX HARDY PERENNIALS.

- Carnation, Margaret**—Finest mixed.
- Centrosema grandiflora**—The new and exquisite Butterfly pea.
- Coreopsis grandiflora**—The new large flowered variety.
- Delphinium, Perennial Larkspur**—A fine mixture of varieties and colors.
- Pansy**—Benary's fine mixture of races and varieties.
- Ranunculus, asiaticus superbissimus**—Splendid mixed single and double.

SIX HARDY ANNUALS.

- Aster, German**—Quilled, fine mixed.
- Candytuft, Empress**—Pure white, the best.
- Dianthus Hedderwigii**—Finest mixed.
- Gaillardia**—Double, finest mixed.
- Phlox Drummondii grandiflora**—Very finest large flowered, mixed.
- Stocks, German**—10 week, double, fine mixed.

The "Popular" Collection of Annuals

Twenty-four (24) packets of Annuals for half-a-crown (2/6).

- Acroclinium roseum**—Double, mixed, delicate rose colored Everlastings.
- Alyssum saxatile**—Yellow.
- Calliopsis**—Tall and dwarf sorts mixed.
- Clarkia elegans**—Fine, double, mixed.
- Dianthus plumarius**, "Pheasant's Eye Pink," double, mixed.
- Dianthus imperialis**—Fine mixed.

- Eschscholtzia Maritima**, "Maltese Cross."
- Forget-Me-Not**—Blue (*Myosotis alpestris*).
- Godetia**—Fine mixture of semi-dwarf sorts.
- Linum grandiflorum roseum**—Scarlet flax.
- Larkspur**—Double-branching fine mixed.
- Lupin**, "President Garfield"—Double.
- Mignonette**, Miles' Spiral.
- Poppy**, "Shirley"—Fine mixture of new single flowers.
- Salpiglossis**—Large flowering, fine mixed
- Sweet Peas**—Eckford's latest varieties, finest mixed.

The above are hardy, the following only half-hardy and not to be sown outside till Spring frosts are over.

- Balsam**—Double, very fine mixed.
- Cosmos**—Fine mixed.
- Globe Amaranthus**—Fine mixed, Everlastings.
- Marigold**—Tall, double mixed, French.
- Nasturtium**—Tall sorts, fine mixed.
- Portulacca**—Double, fine mixed.
- Sunflower**—Dwarf, double.
- Zinnia elegans**—Double, splendid mixed.

If you add the names and addresses of six (6) of your friends or neighbors who have gardens and are likely to buy seeds, the cost of it will be 2/, not 2/6.

The "Popular" Collection of Perennials.

Twenty-four (24) packets of Perennials for half-a-crown (2/6).

- Antirrhinum, Snapdragon**, "Tom Thumb"—Fine mixed.
- Aquilegia**—Splendid mixed.
- Aster**—Perennial, fine mixed.
- Campanula pyramidalis**—Perennial Canterbury Bell, blue.
- Chelone barbata**—Fine mixed.
- Dahlia**—Single, splendid mixed.
- Digitalis, Foxglove**—Fine mixed.
- Erianthus Ravennae**—A grand ornamental grass.
- Gaillardia grandiflora**—Fine mixed single.
- Geum coccineum**—Large flowering, double.
- Gymnothrix japonica**—A fine ornamental grass.
- Gypsophila paniculata**, "The Mist Flower."
- Iberis Gibraltaria hybrida**, "Perennial Candytuft."
- Lathyrus latifolius splendens**.
- " " **albus**.

- Lobelia**—Mixed, in great variety.
- Lupin polyphyllus**—Fine mixed.
- Matricaria**, double white.
- Pyrethrum hybridum roseum**—Splendid mixed.
- Scabiosa major Victoriae**—Fine mixed, new.
- Salvia farinacea**—Sky-blue.
- Dianthus barbatus**, "Sweet William"—Fine mixed.
- Wallflowers**—Fine mixed, large flowered.
- Verbena hybrida**—Fine mixed.

All the above are perfectly hardy, and can be sown both in Autumn and Spring, except the Dahlia, which should not be sown *outside* till frost is over. With very few exceptions the whole of the above flower the first year from seed.

Add the names and addresses of half-a-dozen friends or neighbors who have gardens and are likely to buy seeds and the price of this collection to you will be 2/ not 2/6, one dozen names will give you the two collections for 4/.

NOVELTIES FOR 1897.

NOTE! I have placed these at as low a price as possible consistently with my policy all through this catalogue,

Too often the simple fact of a variety being new tempts the seedsman to ask a price two, three, or four times more than it can be profitably sold for.

Achillea ptarmica, (The Pearl). New, large double, pure white flowers, simular to *A. ptarmica* fl. pl., but more than double the size; fine for cutting. 6d. pkt.

Antirrhinum majus nanum Niobe—6d. pkt.

This novelty received great praise last season. It distinguishes itself most favorably in the semi-tall section, its black purple top contrasting most beautifully with its pure white throat. Highly recommended.

Anemone (St. Brigid's Royal Crown strain, double and single.)—1/ pkt.

A really beautiful hardy perennial, worthy of a place in every garden. Easily grown from seed. Height 1 ft. Mixed colors.

"St. Brigid Anemone has every good property that a flower can lay claim to, being perfectly hardy and free, the color of the flowers ranging from the brightest of scarlet to the clearest of whites, with a good sprinkling of clear-blue, also mottled, and various other shades. In a cut state they last from 10 to 14 days perfectly fresh. I look upon it as unique.—R. GILBERT, High Park Gardens, Stamford."—*Garden Illustrated*, April 28, 1894.

Abutilon (Tennysonian and other varieties mixed). 1/ pkt.

This mixture is saved from a very large variety of charming flowers. They are of all colors—pure white, straw, yellow, rose, scarlet, crimson, and yellow and red shades beautifully veined. They are all sizes and forms. There are pretty drooping bells, gay little parachutes, dainty swinging flowers on thread-like stems, large flaring blossoms sometimes measuring 4 inches, flowers crinkled like crepe, others shining like satin, and some so full as to be almost double. The foliage is as diversified as the flowers; the leaves are of all sizes, shapes and textures. They are so small sometimes, and the blossoms so brilliant, that there seems to be more flowers than leaves. They bloom from seed when 10 or 12 inches high. A rich soil and plenty of water is what they most delight in.

Amaranthus (Hender's New Hybrids)—1/ pkt.

A greatly improved strain, very ornamental and graceful colors ranging from yellow and green foliage to rich claret, beautifully curled and twisted. 2 ft. in height, pyramidal habit, suitable for decorative groups.

Asparagus Sprengeri—Florists who have seen this new Asparagus are delighted with it. Its very rapid growth, whether in the open or indoors, gives us quickly an abundant quantity of fine decorative material of much greater length and lasting properties than other Asparagus. In Europe it has obtained many certificates, and there it is grown extensively. The fronds are frequently 4 ft. long, and therefore useful for many purposes. It is not only a plant that will be grown in large quantities by florists, but it is decidedly a useful and suitable parlor plant, as it withstands dry atmosphere, and will grow well in shade or sunlight. Wherever cut flowers are employed extensively this Asparagus will be found a necessity. It produces good-sized bulbs and multiplies rather rapidly. 1/ pkt.

Aster (Japanese)—A new strain of Asters, with long narrow twisted petals, something between the Needle and the Comet Aster, large flowers, and late blooming, suitable either for pots or outdoor cultivation. 15 ins. Branching habit. Bright rose or flesh-colored. 1/.

Begonia, Fibrous (New California Strain)—The seeds offered in this mixture are saved from grand new Begonias and from hybridised flowers of many of the best-named varieties. They will be sure to bring some very beautiful new sorts. The plants from which they are saved are of very strong, robust growth, with beautiful foliage and splendid large flowers. 1/6.

Cannas, Groff's Hybrid Seed—The grower of this fine strain of Canna seed has for many years been studying and experimenting closely with them, till now he comes forward with an improved race that will indubitably give satisfaction to growers for the magnificence of size and color of blooms. The foliage has been a less consideration than the improvement in the bloom. I can heartily recommend this seed. 2s. pkt.

Don't pay 5/, 10/, or 15/ per tuber for high-priced Novelities, when you can raise and bloom them yourselves in four months from seed. Seed should be filed through till the white pulp of the nut just shows, then soaked in warm water, and left over night in the cooled water, and planted next day an inch deep in pots, or if outside only after danger of frost is over.

Carnation (Uriah Pike, New Crimson Perpetual Flowering), —25 seeds. 2/ pkt.

Awarded six first-class certificates, besides the silver-gilt and silver medals of the R.H.S. The grandest Crimson Carnation ever offered. The flowers, which are produced abundantly and continuously for a long period, are perfect in form, and emit a powerful clove fragrance, and measure 2½ ins. to 3 ins. across, the petals forming a complete rosette. It is consequently a model "button-hole" flower, and high-class florists regard it as indispensable. The calyx is faultless, always remaining intact.

"**New Giant Margaret**—Extra fine large-flowering strain; splendid mixture. 1/.

"**Chabaud Carnation**—New hardy class, combining the perfection of flowers of the perpetual with the earliness of the Margaret Carnation, and blooming within 7 months of being sown. Finest Mixed. 6d.

Pinks—Ladham's Perpetual hybrids. 2/.

This is the first time seed has been offered of this new hybrid perpetual strain. A grand strain of very large flowers, great variety of colors. It is sure to produce new varieties of great value.

"**The Improved Alegatiere strain of Hybrid Perpetuals**—Large, well-fringed, and rich colors. 1/6 pkt.

Canterbury Bell (*Campanula calycanthema*) — **Bright Rose**—A new color in the "Cup-and-Saucer" Canterbury Bell. 6d.

Try this. A flowering plant of it will prove a charm all the summer long.

Cosmos—New fancy strains from California.

" **New Fancy**—6d. and 1/ pkts. More than 30 separate shades of colors have been counted in this strain.

The introducer says:—"It is with great pride and pleasure that I offer for the first time my Grand New Fancy Cosmos, the result of seven years' careful selection of seed. The flowers are surpassingly beautiful, the most lovely Cosmos that has ever been dreamed of. In the mixture are immense flowers, measuring from 4½ to 5 inches across, in white, pink, mauve, and crimson. Some are shaped like single Camellias, but larger and more beautiful; some of the crimson ones could almost be mistaken for single Dahlias; others have pleated petals prettily fringed, and resemble the Romneya or California Tree Poppy; while others have been compared to *Anemone japonica*. Some are star-shaped. The petals are plain in some flowers; in others pinked, toothed, or fringed; in many the petals are beautifully overlapping. The colors range from pure white through shades of pink and red. Of the latter there are many dark shades heretofore unknown in Cosmos. There are white ones delicately flushed or flecked with pink or mauve, and very beautiful flowers in pink and mauve have a dark red ring around the eye. The daintiest, white, pink, and flushed, have lacinated petals, fringed to the centre of the flower, and resemble *Marguerites*, but are more beautiful and æsthetic. The Giant White are especially handsome, with very large broad petals; flowers of great substance, almost as chaste and lovely as lilies."

" **New Giant Red**—6d. pkt.

" **New Giant White**—Snowy-white flowers, of most perfect form, with broad petals, some exquisitely fringed and others with plain edges. Nothing could be more beautiful. 1/ pkt.

" **New Yellow**—A new species of trailing habit, with pretty, lacinated foliage. It grows from 1½ to 2 ft. high, blooms early from seed, and continues to bloom without intermission until cut down by frost. In some places it blooms all winter. The numerous flowers are about 2 ins. across, and are shaped like small sunflowers, of a rich, beautiful yellow. The plant roots readily from cuttings, is very useful for baskets or vases, fine for bedding, and makes a handsome border, as it can be trimmed back at any time, after which it will grow and bloom profusely. 6d. pkt.

Clematis paniculata—This new Clematis has won a first-class place as a decorative vine in a very short time. It is a rampant grower, with glossy, dark-green foliage, and covers itself in the latter part of the summer with a perfect cloud of its star-like fragrant, white flowers, which are borne in broad panicles. 6d. pkt.

" **"Graveolens"**—Yellow-flowering species from Thibet; hardy and fragrant. 6d. pkt.

Coreopsis abyssinica—A new and beautiful annual, with large bright yellow flowers, quite distinct from the old sorts. 6d.

Crotalaria retusa (or "West India Rattlebox")—6d.

As the Dwarf Yellow Pea, this has been extensively advertised in America this year. It grows about 2 ft. high, and every shoot is terminated by long racemes of bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers. When grown in quantity it is said to be like a shower of gold. Soak seeds in warm water, as for the Sturt Pea, before sowing. It is a perennial, blooming first year from seed.

Dahlia—Single Cactus. Mixed colors. 1/.

Grown from all the newest varieties of this class. Their most important characteristic is the twisted or fluted

Dahlia (*continued*)—

petals similar to those of the double Cactus varieties, and wherever exhibited they have attracted particular attention, because of their remarkably graceful appearance. They have none of the formality and stiffness so characteristic of the other sections, while the range of color they embrace is quite as rich and varied.

" **Constance**—Cactus. Pure snowy white. 1/.

" **The Monarch**—Double Cactus. 6d.

This is one of the most beautiful Cactus Dahlias ever grown. The flowers are the richest shade of red imaginable, very dark, like velvet. They are very large, and grow on long stems. Although Dahlias do not come true from seed always, this variety may be expected to give some very beautiful plants.

Eschscholtzia maritima—This new California Poppy is quite distinct. The leaves are of a silvery-grey color and beautifully lacinated. Each single flower, of large size, is of a bright canary-yellow with an orange centre. 3d.

Gaillardia grandiflora—This seed is gathered from the newest named sorts of the perennial varieties. 3d.

Gladiolus: Groff's superb hybrids—Packets containing 50 seeds, 2/6.

A packet of this grand strain of Gladiolus seed, will produce a collection of flowers, that will surprise even experts. After long years of study, of the habits of the Gladiolus and Canna, Mr. Groff, about 3 years ago, placed his first lot of hand hybridised seed among the private fanciers in the United States. Since then, owing to the extraordinary high percentage (as high as 80 sometimes) of prize flowers, many of them equal to the highest priced novelties, such a demand has arisen for the seed among private growers, that Mr. Groff has to limit his order to oblige all his customers, and I deem myself fortunate in being able to offer a few packets of this seed to fanciers of this noble flower in Australia.

" **Nanceianus**—6d. pkt.

These hybrids are as hardy as the *Gandavensis* section, and bear freely branched erect spikes of bloom, the individual flowers of which are of gigantic size, often measuring 5 in. across, far exceeding in dimensions all previous sorts; the flowers are of elegant form and graceful contour, erect on the spikes, and widely open, thus displaying their full beauty; the colors are of most brilliant and varied hues, richly spotted, and are remarkably handsome. These new hybrids have received the highest encomiums of the Horticultural Press, both of France and Great Britain.

Grasses—New sorts.

" **Himalaya Fairy** (*Miscanthus nepalense*)—1/ pkt. H.P.

Of all the Grasses I have seen this is by far the most beautiful. I first saw this in the autumn of 1894, when staying with friends in the Himalaya Mountains, and brought back a small bunch of plumes. It has been exceedingly admired by all who have seen it. I have secured a stock of good ripe seed direct from India. The beauty of the lovely golden yellow plumes can hardly be described. They have to be seen to be properly appreciated. This novelty is offered in Australia before being catalogued in Europe, and I can only wonder that collectors have missed this beauty. I have plumes two years old that are in perfect condition; it does not shed its seed or discolor, like the Pampas. It is a perennial, of very easy culture from seed, either outside or in pots. The foliage is as fine as the ordinary *Eulalias*.

" **Chenille**—A charming Grass from California, with stems 15 to 18 ins. long, with heads like a 5-inch-long beautiful, velvety chenille-like tassel. It is soft, greyish-brown, and curled in the most lovely manner. It is entirely new, makes a charming bouquet for a vase or other orna-

Grass (continued).—

ment, and is extremely pretty for trimming hats, either in a bunch like a pompon, or in a wreath or band. It is a perennial. 6d. pkt.

" Purple Fountain (Pennisetum Ruppelianum)—3d. pkt.

Peter Henderson, of New York, says:—"If there was any one thing in our trial grounds this past summer that attracted more attention than anything else it was this grass. The numerous leaves are narrow, bright green, and very long. They arch over gracefully from the centre to a circumference forming a perfect fountain. The plant alone is beautiful, but from July until frost its attractiveness is enhanced by feathery purple cylindrical heads which bend over on their long slender stalks into every variety of the line of beauty. Eventually these flower-heads expand still more until the whole plant is veiled with nodding clouds of purple."

" Palm Grass (Panicum excurrens)—A very elegant grass from Natal, which makes an exceedingly fine decorative pot plant. Few would think it a grass, for it much more closely resembles the seed leaves of some palms, particularly the Cocos. It also strikingly resembles Curculigo recurvata, which is so much used for decorative purposes, but is much handsomer, more easily and quickly grown. Each leaf is a foot or more in length, 2 to 3 or 4 inches wide in the centre, tapering each way and ribbed lengthwise. A plant quickly forms a clump of stems 15 ins. to 2 ft. high, each bearing several of these leaves, which arch gracefully outward, and form a very beautiful object. The blades work up excellently in church decorations, &c., as they do not wilt rapidly, and have a very distinctive appearance. 6d.**Hibiscus, Giant-Flowered:**

" Sunset—A splendid, showy Hibiscus, that blooms from seed the first year. It grows to the height of 4 ft., and sends up spikes of gorgeous, light-yellow flowers, with a dark-red velvety throat. These beautiful blossoms measure 6 ins. across. It blooms about the middle of the Summer, if planted in early Spring, and continues until late Fall, when the tops die down. If cut back, it will come up again, and begin growing in early Spring. It is a very striking and handsome plant. 6d.

" Crimson Eye—A strong-growing hardy plant, with dark red stems and foliage. The flowers are immense in size. The coloring is of the purest white, with a large deep spot of velvety-crimson in the centre of each flower. It is a striking combination of colors. A well developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season. It is perfectly hardy, and will succeed anywhere. 6d.

Ipomæa imperialis (or Japanese Imperial Morning Glory)

—Small packet containing 2 seeds each of 7 named sorts. 3d. each. Large packet containing 50 seeds chosen from the finest collection in existence, and containing a great variety, 1/ each. These seeds will germinate in a few (5 to 7) days, but each seed must have the skin pierced, or a very tiny piece sliced off with a sharp knife, to allow the moisture to penetrate the skin or most of the seed will lie for weeks in the soil before springing. They are tender annuals and must not be planted in the open garden till the frost is past.

These seeds were brought from Japan by an American professor in the Tokio University. I could give the glowing descriptions of various reliable American houses, but I prefer to quote a quite independent testimony. The following is portion of a letter written by a lady to the *Southern Florest and Gardener*, of Louisville, Kentucky, dated October, 1896.—"Would that I might give you a faint conception of the bewildering colorings of this new strain from far-away Japan. I am sure the varied tender sunset hues, the ruddy flame tints would set an artist wild with longing to transfer them to canvas! The

Ipomæa (continued).—

blossoms are as large as that white wonder, the moon-flower, some cups measuring 6 inches. These flowers are marvellous in the apparent diversity of texture as well as of color; some are like soft velvet, others are like Chinese silk; many are daintily tinted and most delicately shaded. The color scheme is unlimited; some range from tender rose to deep garnet and wine-dregged maroon; from snow white to silver gray. Others are mottled, starred and spotted; others are noticeable for magnificent throats and bizarre edges. Some are fringed; others folded in such a manner as to appear double. Some are fluted or crinkled like a crepe ball dress. Some are leaf-brown, some the color of a Havana cigar; some are rich Tyrian purple, turquoise blue, cerulean, the translucent sapphire blue; some are like white satin, some the indescribable tint of mother-of-pearl; some are as dark as a Faust pansy, some are rich crimson and delicate shrimp pink; many are like rust or copper. Many are all of one deep or delicate tone; others have a border of white or varied tint, and all are fascinating, bewildering and beautiful. The variegation of foliage comes in for its share of admiration. Not only do we see the usual shade of green, but also many shaded and dappled leaves like the coleus and begonias. Some leaves have a golden hue, some are splashed with silver; some are olive green, some are bronze, some are delicately penciled and ribbed. Mr. Normand has a bed of these luxuriant vines 10 feet wide and over 300 feet in length. A morning walk to his experimental grounds in the suburbs is quite en regle with the flower lovers of this quaint little prairie town; and to view this wonderful panorama of brilliant morning-glory blossoms, all pearl-besprinkled with dewdrops, is a marvellously beautiful sight. We have had a protracted drought since April, with only two or three showers during August, causing deterioration in plant-life and flowers; yet, despite the continued dryness, the Japanese morning-glory flourishes luxuriantly, opening each successive dawn myriads of brilliant blooms "that enrapture the senses and nurture a dream."

" Mina sanguinea—One of the most beautiful annual climbers ever offered, and said to be an improvement over *Mina lobata*, being much more profuse and commencing to flower in early January, and from February until frost the vines are fairly loaded with flowers. The vines grow very luxuriantly and quickly to a height of from 20 to 30 ft.; the divided green leaves are somewhat like oak leaves; the flowers are not large (about half an inch across), and are borne in clusters. Color deep blood-red, with a yellowish-throat. 6d.

" New Double Morning Glory ("White Tassel")—This might be called an "All-day Glory," for it remains open during the entire day. It is white, very double and fringed, with delicate purple marks in the centre of the flower. Sometimes there are several rows of fringed petals outside of the flower. In other flowers the centre is very double. It is a charming thing, and resembles a dainty white tassel. Plants from seed give a large percentage of double flowers. 6d.

Musa ensete ("Magdala")—The New Abyssinian Banana plant. Packet of six seeds, 1/.

Of all majestic plants for subtropical gardening effects, the *Musa*, and especially this new one, is the most imposing. They are astonishingly rapid growers when well started. The seed can be sown in Autumn or Spring, in good mellow soil, and the young plants should be transplanted several times into larger pots with well-decayed manure, leaf-mould, and loam, and copiously watered in summer. They can be planted out as soon as danger of frost is over. The seeds are about the size of ordinary caramels.

Mignonette ("New Crimson Giant")—This is claimed to be an improvement over the old Crimson Giant in its brightness of color and size. 6d. pkt.

Nasturtium: Tom Thumb, "Terra Cotta"—A very handsome new shade of color in the Tom Thumb section of Nasturtiums; very free blooming and compact; flowers, pale terra-cotta, shaded with salmon. 6d.

Physalis Franchetti (New)—First Class Certificate Royal Horticultural Society, October 15th, 1895; Award of Merit Royal Horticultural Society, October 9th, 1894. 6d. pkt.

A novelty of sterling merit, introduced by Mr. James H. Veitch from Japan. This gigantic species of the showy Winter Cherry is of very striking appearance, producing bright-red fruits, which are enclosed in a semi-transparent calyx or leafy capsule of an ovoid conical shape, generally measuring about 3 ins. in length, and from 7 to 8 ins. in circumference, and varying from bright orange to orange-scarlet in color when nearing maturity. The plant is of sturdy habit, upright, unbranched, and grows about 1½ ft. in height. It is quite hardy, and of the easiest possible culture, only requiring to be sown on gentle heat in Spring and planted out-of-doors in November or December, when it will make a fine display during March, April, and May.

From the *Gardener's Chronicle*, November 3, 1894: "Our description of this fine new species of Winter Cherry hardly did justice to its splendid color. The calyx of the flower is at first green; the color changes to pure sulphur-yellow. This quickly changes to bright yellow, then orange, and at length to a brilliant orange scarlet. The long peduncle changes in a like manner from green through sulphur to scarlet, and, as maturity is reached, the ovary is also bright scarlet. The harmonies of color—pale and dark green, sulphur, ochre, orange and scarlet—are most striking." The scarlet balloon-like calyces hang upon the stems for months, and in company with dried grasses, honesty flakes, or the white statice, &c., make most handsome winter ornaments, while the fruit, which is double the size of the old Cape Gooseberry so well known in Australia, is most valuable for household use. 6d. pkt.

Pansy (Gipsy Queen.) A very distinct and striking color; of a deep terra cotta or bronze, slightly tinged with purple. Very unique color for bedding, and very free blooming. 6d.

Papaver nudicaule—(White Frilled). A new selection of the popular Iceland Poppy. It is distinct from the ordinary white variety, having the petals very pure white with a decided satin gloss and crimped or frilled edge, a decided and distinct novelty. 1s.

Primula Forbesii—Rosy-lilac. Excellent for pots and bouquets. The seedlings begin to bloom three months after being sown, flowering profusely in long succession. 1s. pkt.

Scabiosa caucasica alba—Large handsome white flowers on long graceful wiry stems; sister to the lovely pale lilac-blue variety. Quite invaluable flower for cutting. A perennial, flowering all the Summer through. Seeds very rare yet. 1/pkt.

Stock—Giant Brompton Scarlet. Wallflower-leaved. 2½ ft. 6d.

This is a very striking plant, flowers very large bright scarlet, equal to our Cottager's Scarlet Brompton, but with rich grassy-green foliage, large percentage of grand double flowers on large long spikes.

"**Princess May**—Height, 10 in. 6 pkt.

A new and striking variety, producing fine trusses of very large flowers of a charming primrose color. The plants come into flower very early, while the percentage of doubles is unusually high.

Tacsonia Sutherlandia—1/ pkt.

This most beautiful new climber originated in Santa Barbara, California. Said to be a cross between the Scarlet Passiflora and the Pink Tacsonia. It is of vigorous habit of growth, with handsome three-lobed foliage, strong of texture, of a rich, dark-green color. The flowers measure 4 inches across. Color, an exquisite carmine rose, shading darker in the centre, with a tiny purple fringe around the throat. The back of the petals is a very light pea-green. The tube measures 1½ inches in length, stem of flower 2½ inches, so that the flowers stand well out from the foliage. It is a fine bloomer, rivalling even its parent, the Scarlet Passion Vine, so noted for the profusion and magnificence of its flowers.

Verbena, hybrid mammoth—6d.

In this new and distinct race the average trusses measure 9 to 12 inches in circumference, and the individual florets on properly grown plants over 1 inch across—or larger than a one shilling piece. They bloom freely, are vigorous in growth, and contain all the beautiful new colors and shades. Mixed colors.

Bedding Violas (Choicest mixed), saved from the best varieties only, from one of the largest and most select collections of named Violas in the United Kingdom. 6d. pkt.

"**Minature sweet-scented rayless**—Mixed colors, quite a new departure in Violas, being a cross between the Sweet Violet and the bedding Viola. The flowers are beautifully scented, with the variety of coloring of the Viola, and about half the size bloom of the latter. The plants make dwarf compact bushes, covered with well shaped, well colored flowers. They will certainly make exquisite dwarf bedding plants. 6d.

Vitis colignetiæ (Crimson Glory Vine). 1/. The most brilliantly colored vine known. Leaves change to a bright crimson in the fall. Created a wild sensation in England last year, and is offered there now at 8/per plant.

The *Garden* of April 13th, 1895, says: "This is the newest, and in some respects the most beautiful of all the vines. The leaves before falling in Autumn turn to a most glorious crimson. Though very difficult to propagate in the usual way by cuttings, eyes, or layers, it grows well from seed. The irregularly toothed leaves measure from 6 to 10 ins. across."

Seed of this has not arrived yet and may not be here till Spring.

"**Heterophylla**, fol. var. 6d. pkt.

This new vine, a native of China and Japan, produces beautiful turquoise blue berries. The deeply lobed green leaves are beautifully mottled with white, or faint pink all through the season.

RECENT INTRODUCTIONS.

New Aster; Vick's White Branching. 6d.

This is a novelty of great merit. While the Queen of the Earlies is the earliest variety of Aster known, this is the latest, blooming after other varieties are gone. The flowers, while of extraordinary size, are borne on long stems, are exceedingly graceful and handsome, with broad, wavy, gracefully curled or twisted petals, and very much resemble Japanese Chrysanthemums. Various colors mixed.

“ **Betteridge's Quilled (Sulphur-yellow)**—Remarkably handsome variety of this free-blooming class, the flowers being globular, quilled and very double, and show the most clearly pronounced yellow ever known amongst Asters. 1s.

Bellis perennis (fl. pl. Maxima Alba)—A giant form of double white daisy, producing enormous blooms (for daisies) on long firm stems. This is a new French strain. 6d. pkt.

“ Brightest colors mixed, 6d.

Coboea scandens fol. var. 6d. pkt.

This is a variegated leaved form of the purple flowered Coboea, and will be welcomed by growers of good climbers.

“ **Coboea macrostemma**—This new variety is a great improvement upon the old C. scandens. The foliage is bright green, the flowers are most remarkable for their great spider-like protruding anthers, 3 or 4 inches in length. 6d. pkt.

Candytuft (New Carmine).—An improvement over older sorts in the brightness of its fine shade of color. 3d.

Centaurea Margaritae—This fine centaurea bears large fringed pure white flowers on long stems, it has a rich honey scent, is easily grown, a profuse bloomer, and is simply invaluable for cutting. Is admired by everyone on sight. 6d. pkt.

“ **Centaurea Chameleon**—This and the following variety will make fine companions for the Margaritae. Owing to the varying of the flowers, which opening a pale sulphur-yellow, change later to a yellowish white with purple hues, and then into pink before fading. It is appropriately named Chameleon. Its size and scent is equal to the Margaritae. 6d. pkt.

“ **Centaurea americana (Hallii)**.—A branching, bushy plant, 30 inches high. Large ball-like heads of flowers, 3 or 4 inches across, resembling finely cut tissue-paper; color, lavender and dark heliotrope, fragrant. 3d. One packet each of these three for 1s.

Coix lachrymae aurea zebrina—This is a very pretty golden leaved variety of the old Job's tears grass, and with its pretty foliage and pendant balls will be found most useful, especially for pots. 3d. pkt.

Dianthus laciniatus (New Japanese Pink):

“ **Salmon Queen**—A new and distinct variety of these flowers and a great acquisition. The flowers are large, single, deeply fringed, and of a brilliant salmon pink, an entirely new color in these Pinks. The plants are ten or twelve inches tall, very compact and free-blooming. 6d. pkt.

Eleagnus longipes—Another of Japan's contributions to our fruiting ornamental plants. A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental reddish brown bark

in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. Bright yellow flowers in December on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches; oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color, deep orange red, very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked. One of the most valuable ornamental berry bearing shrubs, and should be largely planted. 6d. pkt.

Humilus japonica, H.H.A.—Yellow leaved. 3d. pkt.

This variety of the much admired Japanese Hop will help to lend variety to the list of Annual climbers. Try it.

Inula glandulosa grandiflora—A magnificent large orange composite flower of neat habit, 3 to 4 ins. across, with petals heavily fringed; a remarkable plant. 6d. pkt.

“ **Ensifolia**—This is a hardy perennial of easy culture, its profusion of golden bloom, 3 to 4 ins. across, borne something like the miniature single Sunflower, making it most desirable as a border plant and for cutting. Flowers first season from seed. 6d.

Lupin (President Cleveland)—A pretty double variety, growing 2 to 3 ft. high. Mixed colors. 3d. pkt.

New Scarlet Balsam Apple.—*Momordica involu-crata*.—6d.

A new rapid growing luxuriant climber from the mountains of Natal, of strong growth, rapidly covering trellises, arbors, &c., with vivid green, deeply-cut foliage. The large flowers are borne in lavish profusion; some creamy white dotted with black, others pure white with red pistils. The flowers are succeeded by beautiful sulphur-yellow fruits 3 in. long, changing to rich carmine-scarlet; when ripe they burst and show the seeds of a blood-red color.

Myosotis Welwitschii—Allied to *M. palustris*, but a more leafy plant; it will grow in the wettest place, and produce its flowers, which are bright blue, in late Summer, and so providing Forget-me-nots when no other species is in flower. 6d. pkt.

Nemesia strumosa Suttonii—The Garden says of this:—No Annual affords so many distinct colors—crimson, rose, carmine, yellow, orange, and many allied tints. Yellow and orange shades abound, and the flowers, crowded into fine heads, make a fine display. 6d.

Blue Zanzibar Water Lily (*Nymphaea zanzibarensis azurea*). 6d. packet.

Plants grown from seed produce flowers of various shades of blue, from the lightest to a royal purple. They are very large, with beautiful odor and golden yellow stamens, and remain in perfection four days, opening in the morning and closing at night each day.

Red Zanzibar Water Lily (*Nymphaea zanzibarensis rosea*). 6d. pkt.

A superb and rare variety of the red, and like the blue in every respect except color, which varies from a beautiful bright pink to a deep crimson.

L. W. Goodell, the American seedsman, gives following directions, which I have altered to suit our climate.—“Plant seed in old teacups or beef extract jars, &c.,

Red Zanzibar Water Lily (*continued*)—

about the middle of September. Fill the cup two-thirds full of rich garden soil, press firm, and scatter seed on top; cover carefully with sand, then fill with water and place in a temperature of from seventy to eighty until they germinate, which will be in about ten days; then move to a warm, sunny window. After the plants are large enough to handle, prick out and set them into two-inch pots, and place in a pan of water deep enough to cover the pots about an inch. Keep in a warm window until about the first of December, then transplant into tubs or pool of water out of doors. They do best in a compost of two-thirds turfy loam, chopped up, and one-third well rotted cow manure. In planting the tubers should be placed so as to be just covered by the soil, and should not be planted in too deep water to begin with, an inch or two being best till they have made some growth, the depth being increased as they grow.

Pyrethrum aureum cristatum—Is a beautiful curled-leaved form of the ordinary Golden Feather, and is in point of color equal to the very best type of the original, from which it has sported, while the leaves have the crisped appearance of the most exquisitely curled Parsley. The habit is extremely dwarf and compact, thus rendering it extremely useful for carpet bedding, edgings, and similar purposes. 6d.

Ricinus zanzibarensis—Of all the ornamental castor oil plants the Zanzibar section is the most effective and showy. The foliage is differently shaded in different plants, the leaves grow up to four feet across sometimes, it is of easy and exceedingly rapid growth, and is one of the best plants for producing subtropical effects. 3d. packet mixed.

Scabiosa (Fiery Scarlet)—This, as the name implies, is of a deep fiery red. A color like this in the Scabious with their long wiry stems will be appreciated for cutting. 3d.

Solanum Seaforthianum (The Blue Solanum)—6d. pkt.

Certainly one of the finest climbing plants lately introduced. Everyone is well acquainted with *Solanum Jasminoides*, and its merits are greatly appreciated. In the Blue Solanum, we have a far superior plant in every respect. It is of robust growth, soon making fine specimens that will climb over and cover a porch with the most handsomely cut foliage. It is covered during the late summer months with hundreds of clusters of large, lavender blue, Wistaria-like flowers, brightly set off with golden stamens, each cluster measuring 15 inches in circumference, and often attaining a length of 12 inches. The flowers are succeeded by bright scarlet berries, remaining perfect for a long time.

Stock, Victoria—A new race with grand pure white flowers, 80 per cent. double. 6d.

Sweet Pea, Cupid—The only Dwarf Sweet Pea ever known. The foliage is very dark green; blossoms pure, waxy white, of unequalled substance, and fully as large as Emily Henderson. The plant does not grow over five inches high, and never more than 12 to 15 inches in diameter. The stems are about four inches long, bearing two or three blossoms, all very near the end of the stem. It is a wonderfully free bloomer. The seed is white and of usual size. This pea has made its reputation undoubtedly this last summer in Australia. 6d.

Blanche Burpee—A pure white of exquisite form and immense size having a bold rigid upright, shell-shaped

Sweet Pea (*continued*)—

standard of great substance. A wonderfully profuse bloomer, usually having three flowers on a stem. 6d.

Katherine Tracy—Of large size, perfect form, and most beautiful. The color is soft but brilliant pink of precisely the same shade in wings and standard, retaining its brilliancy to the last. Long, strong stems. 6d.

Stanley—Larger and handsomer than Boreatton. The flowers are produced abundantly in fours on long stems, and are of a dark rich maroon. Exceptionally fine for bouquets. The *Journal of Horticulture* says:—"This is by far the finest dark variety that has yet been seen." Award of merit, R. H. S. 6d.

Lady Penzance—One of the most beautiful of Eckford's introductions. The standard is a beautiful laced pink, touching orange, while the wings are a darker and purer pink. Truly a superb flower, of large size, exquisite color, very striking and distinct. Award of merit, R. H. S. 6d.

Gray Friar—Decidedly gray in color, unlike any other Sweet Pea in cultivation. The flowers are very large and of fine hooded form, while the light-grey color makes a most distinct and pretty effect, both on the vine, and as cut flowers. It is a vigorous grower and bloomer. 6d.

Juanita (pronounced Wahneeta)—Fine large flowers, color pure white, delicately lined and striped with pale lavender. 6d.

Ramona—Grand flowers of unusually large size, and of a delicately beautiful color; creamy white, daintily splashed and striped with pale pink on both wings and standard, usually bears four blossoms to the stem. 6d.

Wallflower, Ruby Gem—1/ pkt.

This grand novelty is a very brilliant and effective Wallflower. The color is a clear shade of Ruby Violet, with a bluish satin-like sheen, quite unlike the old purple Wallflower, which is much more dark and dull in color, and when seen in a mass the effect produced is very striking. It has the habit of the ordinary dark blood Wallflower of medium height, and the flowers are extra large and of good substance.

Single (Eastern Queen)—1/

The color is most distinct and striking, its large flowers being of a bright chamois changing to salmon-red. In habit the plant is very bushy and not much exceeding 1 ft. in height. On seeing a bed of Eastern Queen for the first time the effect is decidedly surprising, as it differs so widely in color from any other hitherto existing variety.

Zinnias (Curled and Crested)—6d. pkt.

The most beautiful and showy type of Zinnias that has yet been introduced. The flowers are free from the old stiffness and dull colors and coarseness of the variety. The petals are daintily curled or crinkled, which gives a softness to the flower heretofore unknown. They grow to the height of 2 ft., are very double, and range through all the brilliant shades of red and yellow, orange, as well as the terra-cotta, old pink, canary, white, flesh, old gold, with variegations, with charming combinations too numerous to mention. No flower on the list of Annuals is more satisfactory for gorgeous effects and continual blooming than these beautiful Zinnias. Too much cannot be said in their praise. They are fine for cut flowers or decoration, and pretty for the corsage. They keep for weeks, and bloom from the time they are 1 ft. high in December until April. Splendid mixed.

General List of Flower Seeds.

Where "sow in Autumn" is advised it should be understood that this covers Spring as well in most cases. The experienced will know that, but the amateur may not.

ABUTILON.

Abutilon (Californian hybrids).—See Novelties. 6d.

ACHILLEA.

Achillea (Yarrow) **ptarmica**, fl. pl. (The Pearl)
—See Novelties. 6d.

ACROCLINIUM.

Aeroclinium roseum fl. pl. H.A.—1 ft. Double, rose colored. Except *Rhodanthe*, the most beautiful of all everlasting, and exceedingly charming for Winter bouquets. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

ALYSSUM.

Alyssum saxatile, H.A.—A pretty scented golden yellow flowered Annual. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

AMARANTHUS.

Amaranthus, H.H.A.—Handsome ornamental leaved plants with coleus-like leaves in some sections, of very high value for color effects in bedding.

Superbus—Coleus leaved, rich colors. New. 3d.

Salicifolius (Fountain Plant)—Long graceful weeping-willow-like foliage, orange red and yellow plumes. 3d.

Margaritae (New)—Forming pyramidal shafts of deep red flowers, bronzy purple foliage. 3d.

Henders—New hybrids. See Novelties. 1/.

Globosus, H.H.A.—1½ ft. Globe shaped heads of pretty everlasting flowers of various colors, good for Winter bouquets. 3d. Sow in the open in Spring after danger of frosts are over.

ANTIRRHINUM.

Antirrhinum, Snapdragon, H.P.—A fine class of showy hardy perennials, producing long spikes of flowers in great variety of colors, flowers first year from seed. Sow in Autumn and Spring. The dwarf, fine for beds and edgings.

Tom Thumb—(dwarf). Fine mixed. 3d.

Tom Thumb (Victoria)—Dwarf compact. Pure white blotched with crimson. 3d.

Queen of the North (New)—Pure white. 3d.

Majus nanum (Niobe)—See Novelties. 6d.

ANEMONE.

Anemone coronaria (Windflower)—6 in. Herb P. Finest mixed, 3d.

Coronaria (St. Brigid)—See Novelties. 1/.

Japonica—Rose colored. 2 ft. 3d.

ANENOME (continued)—

Japonica Honorine Joubert—Pure white. 3d.

Spring blooming tuberous rooted perennials, easily grown from seed, and infinitely cheaper than if bought from dealers as bulbs. Plant in good, rich, well-drained sandy soil. *A. japonica Honorine Joubert* is exceptionally pretty. Sow in Autumn.

AQUILEGIA.

Aquilegia (Columbine), H.P.—1½ to 3 ft.

Californica hybrida—Orange and scarlet. A grand sort. 3d.

Canadensis—Scarlet and yellow. 3d.

Chrysantha—Sepals yellow with claret tinted tips, petals darker yellow, fragrant and showy. 3d.

Chrysantha grandiflora alba—Immense white flowers, with long elegant spars. 3d.

Coerulea hybrida—Large sulphur yellow flowers, blue spurs, and sepals very fine. 3d.

Durandii, fl. pl.—Double striped, red and white. 3d.

Jaetschauii—Bright carmine yellow. 3d.

Munstead's giant white—Double. 3d.

Skinneri—Scarlet tipped with greenish yellow, very handsome. 3d.

Stuartii—Immense handsome blue and white flowers. 3d.

Too much praise can never be given to this class of beautiful flowers, which for profusion of flowering, elegance of form, both in flower and foliage, and exquisite variety and blending of colors are unsurpassed. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus acutifolius (Greenhouse per.)—A very beautiful decorative climbing perennial, with feathery green fronds. 3d.

Sprengeri—See Novelties. 1s. pkt.

Sow in pots in Autumn or Spring.

ASTER.

Aster, H.H.A.—It is hardly necessary to draw attention to these perfectly invaluable Summer and Autumn flowering annuals. Every one should include some among their selections when ordering, such wealth of color effects, masses of bloom for cutting, and immense variety of form, and shades exist in few other classes of plants.

Victoria—Probably the handsomest varieties, taken all in all, for size, color, and profusion of bloom. The colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades; flowers very double and 4 inches across; from 20 to 40 on a plant; height 15 to 18 inches. Finest mixed. Contains many lovely colors. 6d.

ASTER (continued)—

Giant Comet—These comparatively new Asters are winning enthusiastic admiration from all who see them, they are so large, so beautiful, so unique in their charming grace, and so free from the formal stiffness of Asters. The flowers average from 4 to 5 inches across composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, arranged into loose yet dense half-globes, resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums, and being borne on long stems gives them an added value when cut for vases. The plants are of luxuriant growth, attaining a height of about 15 inches, branching out freely into well-formed bushes, each plant bearing from 25 to 40 magnificent flowers. Fine mixed. 6d.

Giant Comet (Pure White). 6d.

Queen of the Earlies—The earliest of all by nearly three weeks. Plants are dwarf and very branching, blooming very freely; the pure white, very double flowers are born on very long stems, rendering them of exceptional value for cutting purposes. 6d.

Queen of the Halls—Very early flowering, producing its blooms on long stalks. Fine mixed. 3d.

Dwarf Imbricated Pompon—Pretty little ball shaped flowers. Mixed. 3d.

"Schiller"—Very pretty free flowering class; fine for bouquets. Mixed. 3d.

Truffaut's Pæony - Flowered Perfection—One of the most perfect, and deservedly one of the most popular of all Asters; very double, large, and beautiful flowers, with incurved petals; height 18 inches to two feet. Fine mixed, 3d.

Betteridge's Quilled (Mixed colors)—Flowers composed of tube or quilled-shaped petals. This is an improved strain, with large double flowers and of beautiful colors, 2 feet high. Pkt. 3d.

Tall classes, fine mixture of colors of each. 3d.

Dwarf classes, fine mixture of colors in each sort. 3d.

White varieties of over eighteen sorts, mixed. This will give a most interesting collection of varishaped white flowers, and will make what is becoming a popular thing lately, viz., an "Aster Garden."

Vick's White Branching (see recent introductions). 6d.

New Japan—See Novelties. 1/.

Sow in Spring.

BALSAM.

Balsam H.H.A.—Double, richly scented. Benary's especially rich, effective, and popular mixture. 3d.

BEGONIA.

Begonia G.P., Tuberous rooted, Single. Benary's International Prize. This is an unrivalled strain, the seeds having been saved only from the best selected blooms of new French, English, and German varieties, whose superiority as regards form, size, and color have been abundantly proved. In original pictorial packets, 1/, each about 500 seeds.

Laing's Gold Medal hybrid—Mixed single. 1/6

Laing's Gold Medal hybrid—Mixed dble. 1/6.

Semperflorens—Benary's finest mixed. 6d.

Semperflorens atropurpurea (Vernon)—This new Begonia is one of the most remarkable Floral Novelties. It comes absolutely true from seed. The plants grow rapidly and thrive amazingly under our hot summer sun. It seems that the hotter and brighter the sun the richer are the flowers and foliage. This character makes it of the greatest value for bedding and general

BEGONIA (continued)—

culture in the open ground. The flowers are borne in constant profusion and with striking effect, from early Summer until late Autumn. The color is intensely deep red, magnificently set off by the abundant and vigorous foliage, which is waxy and glossy, stained, spotted, and margined bronze purple. I strongly recommend this superb new variety; no other flowering plant as rich and handsome can be so easily raised from seed, and come to full perfection in so little time. 6d.

Semperflorens hybrida (Californian strain)—

Any one can succeed with these Begonias. The seeds germinate readily and plants begin blooming when only two inches high. They form beautiful round plants, about eighteen inches high, and are a perfect mass of bloom from one year's end to the other. The foliage is shining and glossy, frequently tinged with bright red, and the flowers are of various lovely shades, some pure white, some blush, others light pink, white with a pink edge, white centre and margin flushed with red, and other charming combinations. They are beautiful for bouquets, and fine for pots and for bedding plants. Sow in Spring. 6d.

BELLIS.

Bellis perennis, fl. pl. (Double Daisies)—New mammoth sorts. Sow in Autumn. See Novelties. 6d.

BRACHYCOME.

Brachycome iberidifolia, H.A.—6 in. (Swan River Daisy). Pretty little starry daisy like flowers blooming profusely in the driest weather. Mixed, 3d. pkt. Sow in Autumn.

BRYONOPSIS.

Bryonopsis laciniosa, H.A.—10 ft. climber. A hardy rapid growing climber with handsome glossy green lacinated foliage, bearing green berries which become marbled with white before finally turning scarlet. 3d. Sow in Spring.

CALCEOLARIA.

Calceolaria grandiflora, H.H.A.—Tigred and self. In finest mixture (Benary's). 1/.

Sow March to April and October to December.

CAMPANULA.

Campanula—Hardy biennial, 1½ ft.

Calycanthemum (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bell)—Clematis flowered species, and the most handsome of all the biennial sorts.

White. 3d.

Bright Rose. See Novelties. 6d.

Pyramidalis, H.P., 3 ft. (The Chimney Bell)—White, 3d.; blue, 3d.

Fragilis—6 in. A lovely dwarf perennial. Blue, 3d. Sow in Autumn.

CANDYTUFT.

Candytuft (Iberis), H.A.—"New Carmine." See Novelties. 3d.

Dwarf hybrids—6 in. Containing many showy colors. 3d.

Empress—1 ft. This is certainly by far the best of the annual varieties, with its grand spiral trusses of pure white bloom. 3d.

Gibraltarica, H.P.—1 ft. Exceedingly profuse bloomers, with lilac and white flowers; a bed of this becomes a sheet of bloom during the summer. 6d.

CANDYTUFT (*continued*)—

Gibraltarica hybrida—1 ft. Dwarf plants with rose colored flowers. 3d.

Sempervirens—6 in. The best pure white among the perennials. 3d.

Exceedingly valuable flowers, the white especially, presenting in masses a dazzling appearance; all of easiest culture. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

CANNA.

Canna, H.H.P.—From 2 to 5 or 6 ft. **Groff's splendid hybrids**. See novelties. 2s.

Queen Charlotte—This produces large trusses of brilliant crimson flowers edged with a broad band of yellow. 6d. pkt.

Crozy's dwarf hybrids—New, large and early flowering. This is an exceedingly satisfactory strain to grow, the great variety of colors, and size of the petals being above all praise. Mixed pkt., 3d.

This family of tuberous rooted plants gains in favor each season, and some of the later hybrids of noted specialists closely run the *Gladiolus* for first place in grandeur of size and glory of color. They are especially easy to raise from seed. From shot sown by me of the Crozy in September, I had some in bloom before Christmas. Each seed has a small flat spot at root end, take a small file and file just through the shell at the opposite end, place in a cup of warm water, leave overnight and plant next day. The improvements extend to the tropical looking foliage as well as to the bloom. For pots they are as valuable as for bedding. Sow outside after frost is over. Collection of 12 pkts. of the best 12 named sorts, 2/6.

ixed packet containing eighteen seeds, that is one each of the finest named sorts, selected for size and color of blooms. This will give give you a gem collection at a minimum price. 1/.

Why buy tubers at a high price when a *packet* of seed will give you a *collection* of Cannas for less than the cost of a single tuber.

CANAVALIA.

Canavalia obtusifolia—A splendid climber, bearing long racemes of pea-shaped purplish white flowers very profusely, glossy dark green foliage. 6d.

CARNATION.

H.P.

Margaret—Fine mixed, double, all classes. 3d.

Margaret—Fine mixed, dwarf. 6d.

Margaret—Fine mixed, pure white. 6d.

Margaret—Fine mixed, striped. 6d.

Margaret, New Giant—See Novelties. 1s.

Chabaud—Earliest. See Novelties. 6d.

Extra early double dwarf, Vienna striped. This variety is a fortnight earlier than other sorts. 3d.

Uriah Pike—See Novelties. 2/.

Germania—Clear yellow self. The best yellow yet produced. 1/6.

Benary's Border—Very fine mixture of good sorts. 6d.

Picotee—Double white grounds, splendid mixed. 6d.

All the Margaret Carnations bloom the first year from seed, in fact, often within six or seven months from sowing. They belong to the perpetual class, and are in bloom most of the year. The petals are fringed and are highly scented. The New Giant and Chabaud are improvements in size upon the ordinary Margaret.

PINK.

Pink, Her Majesty—This Pink has taken nine first-class certificates in Europe. The flowers are of large size, purest white. Very fragrant and borne on stems 12 inches long. 1/.

Mrs. Sinkins—Pure white, extra large flowers, full, and very sweet scented; whether for the decoration of the garden or for furnishing sweet-smelling flowers for bouquet making, it is certainly a great acquisition among pinks. 1/ pkt.

Virginal—Another good white double clove pink. 6d. pkt.

Nelly—Double rose colored clove pink. 6d. pkt.

Sow in Autumn and Spring.

CELOSIA.

Celosia pyramidalis plumosa (Cockscomb) H.H.A. —Intense glowing red. A plant of unusual merit. 6d. pkt.

Triumph of the Exposition—An absolutely distinct effect of fiery color and bronzy foliage is shown in the new Plumed Celosia, Triumph of the Exposition. In the artistic arrangement of the garden it will give rich and brilliant color. 6d. pkt.

Japonica—The Japanese Cockscomb is an entirely distinct and beautiful variety. In many specimens the comb is so exquisitely cut as to resemble the finest coral both in form and color. Fine for pots or bedding. 6d.

Huttoni—Dark foliage, highly ornamental. 3d.

Sow in Spring after frost.

CENTAUREA.

Centaurea, H.A.

Margaritae—See recent introductions. 6d.

Chameleon—See recent introductions. 6d.

Hallii—See recent introductions. 6d.

Suaveolens (Sweet Sultan)—Yellow. 3d.

Ruthenica, H.P.—This bears large handsome yellow flowers, and with its neat graceful silvery leaves is altogether too good a Hardy Perennial to be left out. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

CENTROSEMA.

Centrosema grandiflora (The Butterfly Pea). A hardy perennial vine of exquisite beauty. The plants grow 7 to 8 feet in a season, and the first season from seed will produce graceful clusters of 6 to 8 inverted pea shaped flowers, 1½ to 2½ inches across, ranging in color from rosy violet to reddish purple, feathered with white through the centre; the backs of the flowers are pure white, and also the buds, making a strikingly beautiful contrast. 6d. Sow Autumn and Spring.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Chrysanthemum carinatum, H.A.—3 ft. Double and single mixed. The annual Chrysanthemums are showy and effective flowers. Fine for cutting. 3d. Sow in Autumn and Spring.

CINERARIA.

Cineraria hybrida grandiflora kermesina, c.p. (Benary)—New, very large, and beautiful flowers of a rich crimson color. 1/.

Hybrida grandiflora—Benary's large flowered prize varieties, splendid mixed. For diversity and richness of color as well as for size and perfection of form, these are unsurpassed. 2/.

CISSUS.

Cissus or Vitis heterophylla—Fol. variegata. See Novelties.

CLARKIA.

Clarkia, H.A.—2 ft.

Elegans fl. pl.—Double mixed.

Pulchella fl. pl.—6 in. "Tom Thumb," alba, double dwarf, pure white variety, and exceedingly pretty. 3d.

The Clarkias are among the prettiest and best known of the Hardy Annuals. Sow in Autumn.

CLEOME.

Cleome elegantissima or **Giant Spider Plant**—This is a showy annual plant, producing curious heads of flowers of bright rose color with long antennæ-like stamens, of easy cultivation, blooming early until late, 4 to 5 ft. Sow in Autumn. 6d.

CLEMATIS.

Clematis paniculata—See Novelties. 6d.

Graveolens—See Novelties. 6d.

Single, large-flowering, mixed (Jackman's). Flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of charming shades of blue, white, purple, &c., 10 to 12 ft. 6d.

Large-flowering double mixed (Jackman's). 1s.

Clematis seed usually takes months to germinate, though Graveolens is said to come up much sooner. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

CLIANTHUS.

Clianthus Dampierii, H.H.P.—4 ft. Our well known and gorgeous flowered Sturt Pea, glowing scarlet petals, with deep black centre. Place seeds in a cup of very hot water, let stay till swollen, and plant as they swell. If planted in a box or pot place seed widely enough apart to allow of lifting the plants root whole without disturbing the others. Sow in Spring. 6d. pkt.

COBCEA.

Cobcœa scandens—7 ft. **Alba**, H.H.P.—20 ft. A handsome and exceedingly rapid growing climber, with large bell-shaped white flowers. A very fine sort. 3d.

Variegated foliage (See recent introductions). 6d.

Macrostemma (See recent introductions). Sow in Spring after the frost.

COIX.

Coix lachrymae aurea zebrina, H.P.—1 ft. A handsome golden leaved striped variety of the old Job's Tears grass, fine for pot culture. 3d.

COLEUS.

Coleus, H.H.P.—Very fine quality, mixed, Benary's. 6d
New large leaved, finest mixed, saved from new varieties with very large and superbly variegated foliage, in original pictorial packets 1/6 each. Sow in Spring.

COSMIDIUM.

Cosmidium Burridgeanum, H.A.—1½ ft. Even more useful than the Annual Coreopsis because of its long stems, maroon and gold-colored flowers of the shape of Coreopsis. 3d. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

COSMOS.

Cosmos H.A. **New Fancy**—See Novelties. 1/ and 6d

New Mammoth White—See Novelties. 1/.

New Mammoth Red—See Novelties. 6d.

New Yellow—See Novelties. 6d.

Bipinnata—Mixed. 3d.

The Cosmos are among the most charming of all the Annuals for their beauty and grace, bouquet and vase possibilities, and the grand show which the plants, covered with their bloom of all shades of pink and red, make. The new sorts mentioned above will establish them still firmer in the hearts of Cosmos lovers, and enchant those who see them for the first time. Sow in Autumn, or in Spring in frosty districts.

COREOPSIS.

Coreopsis grandiflora, H.P.—2 ft. One of the most satisfactory of all yellow flowers. Its rich golden color, toothed petals, long slender stems, and profusion of bloom for months making it an universal favorite. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, and much finer than the old C. lanceolata. A bed of these makes a perfect sheet of rich golden yellow waving bloom. 3d.

Hybrida H.A.—Double flowered, mixed, 2 ft. 3d.

Tall sorts, mixed, 2 ft. 6d.

Dwarf sorts, mixed, 6 in. 3d.

Abyssinica—See Novelties. 6d.

The Annual Coreopsis, especially the double flowered ones, present such a bright, gay, and graceful appearance planted in groups so as to make a good mass, that they are to be reckoned among those annuals that can't be done without, even in the most restricted list. The colors run in variations and combinations of crimson, wine maroon, purple brown, and different shades of yellows. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

CUPHEA.

Cuphea Platycentra (the Cigar Flower) H.H.P.—1 ft. Scarlet and black flowers. 6d.

Very fine ornamental plants. Sow in Spring.

CYANUS.

Cyanus fl. pl. H.A.—2 ft. (Cornflower), mixed double.

The double Cornflowers will give much more satisfaction than the single to most people. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d. pkt.

CYCLAMEN.

Cyclamen persicum—Finest mixed.

These handsome herbaceous perennials are easily raised from seed, and if grown on in a hot house may be made to flower within 13 months from germinating, but two years at least must pass before they bloom in the ordinary way. 6d.

DAHLIA.

Dahlia H.H.P.—2 to 5 ft. Single splendid mixed. 3d.

Double dwarf mixed. 3d.

Hybrid—Fine mixed double. 6d.

Double **Cactus**, mixed. 3d.

Dwarf Double **Cactus**, mixed. 6d.

Single **Cactus**, mixed (see Novelties). 1/.

Cactus Constance—Pure white. See Novelties. 1/.

Cactus Monarch—Dark red. See Novelties. 6d.

Maximilian—The Stately Mexican Tree

Dahlia—A grand Dahlia that attains the dimensions of a tree in a single season. It does not die down like other Dahlias, though it loses its foliage, and sprouts from the old wood every year. It bears panicles of very large pinkish-mauve flowers, and is very beautiful and stately. 1/.

Few people know how easily the Dahlia is raised from seed. If planted under a frame in June or July, and placed out in a well enriched bed, after frosts are over, some will bloom before Christmas. Even those sown in September or early October in the open, and well watered and mulched, will flower in February or March. This is by far the cheapest plan of getting a good collection of these interesting and lovely plants. The singles, both of the ordinary and the cactus varieties, have become established as favorites for bouquet and vase use in all up-to-date gardens. The latter are exceptionally pretty and popular, being quite free from the formal stiffness and artificiality of the old sorts.

DAISY.

Daisy (see Bellis).

DELPHINIUM.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur), H.P.—1 ft. to 6 ft.

Brunonianum—The New Musk Scented Larkspur, immense flowers up to 2 inches across, in color light blue and purple with a black centre and powerfully musk scented. Dwarf grower, 12 in. 1/.

Chinense grandiflorum album—2 ft. A magnificent pure white, large flowered sort. 6d.

Formosum—Blue with white centre. 2 to 3 ft. 3d.

Formosum coelestinum (Pillar of Beauty)—A delicate azure blue sort, the most exquisite blue flower probably in existence. Have a group of these Larkspurs in bloom to show friends and you will hear constant exclamations of delight at the rare and lovely color. 3 ft. 6d. pkt.

Le Mastodonte (The Giant Bee Larkspur)—Large blue flowers. 3 to 6 ft. 3d.

Nudicaule—Dwarf and compact growth, lovely bright scarlet flowers. 1 ft. 6d.

Sulphureum or Zalil (The New Double Yellow Larkspur)—3 to 4 ft. A new, distinct and handsome hardy perennial, being the only

DELPHINIUM (continued).—

known yellow flowering variety of this species in cultivation. Its dark green and finely lacinated leaves cover the lower part of the main stem, each branch of which bears a spike of bloom 8 to 16 inches in length. The flowers are of most lovely and delicate shade of sulphur yellow, the color of a Marechal Neil Rose, and as they expand almost simultaneously from the base to the summit of the spike, the beauty of this attractive plant is seen to full advantage. 6d.

Named varieties. Six pkts. of the most distinct and beautiful double sorts separate (my choice) for 1/6.

Argus—Sky blue, semi-double, very fine.

Grandiflorum—Lavender, tinted rose, white centre, single.

Attraction—Violet blue, blotched dark reddish lilac, white centre, large, fine.

C. Glyn—Bright blue, rosy lilac and white centre, fine.

Hermann Stenger—Outer petals violet blue, centre rosy pink, large and double, distinct.

Lord Mayor—Royal blue.

M. Le Bihan—Outer petals bright blue, inner rosy purple, large and semi-double.

Ranunculæflorum—Rosy lilac, broadly margined cobalt blue, double, distinct.

General Ulrich—Cobalt blue shaded with bronze, white centre.

Keteleeri—Lavender blue, tinged reddish lilac; distinct and beautiful double.

New Hybrid, double sorts, mixed. 6d.

Double and single of all sorts in great mixture of colors. 3d.

Few persons in this country have any conception of the marvellous beauty and effectiveness of the tall Perennial Larkspurs. Planted in bold groups on the lawn, or among shrubbery, or in the flower border, nothing can exceed the display produced by a good collection. Their stateliness of growth, wonderful range of color, varying from palest lavender up through every conceivable shade of blue to deepest indigo, and the very considerable size and variety of the individual blooms, some of which are single, semi-double, and perfectly double, and set on spikes ranging from 2 to 4 feet in height, render them objects of the utmost importance for summer decoration. They are perfectly hardy, of decided perennial duration, will grow or thrive in almost any soil or situation, and produce great masses of bloom continuously throughout the whole summer. The spikes should be cut off as soon as done blooming, as it materially increases the vigor of the plants, and prolongs the blooming season if not allowed to ripen seed. Show your flower-loving friends a good collection of Delphiniums in bloom and you'll make them Delphinium enthusiasts straight away.

DIANTHUS.

Dianthus barbatus, (Sweet William), H.B.—2 ft. Mixed, in great variety. 3d.

Barbatus auricula-eyed—Choice mixed. Improved large flowered, saved from a grand strain, enormous flowers, with plain edge, many of these blooms are as large as a half-crown piece. 6d.

Heddwigii alba marginatus, fl. pl., H.A. (Mourning Cloak)—Very large and very double flowers, beautifully striped and marbled with various colors, perhaps the most distinct and superbly beautiful of all the Dianthus. 6d.

DIANTHUS (continued)—

Diadematus plenissimus—In this strain the flowers are immense, averaging 6 inches in circumference, and densely double, and are produced in perfect succession during the whole summer and autumn in such numbers as fairly to crowd each other for room. There is a wonderful diversity of colors, from purest satiny white to red shades so deep and intensely brilliant that the eye can scarcely penetrate their velvety depths; soft pinks and flesh tints more dainty than brush could lay; and a large proportion of flowers hieroglyphically marked with various hues, the delicate tints and deep tones mingling in exquisite contrast. 6d.

Heddewigii, fl. pl.—Finest double mixed in great variety. 3d.

Dianthus plumarius semperflorens—See Novelties. 1/.

Dianthus plumarius, fl. pl. grandiflora—Mixed. Extra large flowers, double. Pheasant's Eye Pinks, beautiful and richly fragrant, and unrivalled for permanent beds and borders. 3d.

Imperialis, fl. pl.—The double Imperial Pink, fine mixed colors, very profuse blooming. 3d.

Laciniatus—Fine mixed double and single, beautiful fringed variety. 3d.

Laciniatus (Salmon Queen)—See recent introductions. 6d.

Laciniatus superbus hybridus grandiflorus flore plena—Superb hybrid double Fringed Pinks, in splendid mixture. 3d. Sow in Autumn.

DIGITALIS.

Digitalis (Foxglove)—Finest mixed. Hardy perennial plants of the easiest culture. Long spikes of large showy flowers ranging through shades of purple, white, rose, yellow, some beautifully spotted, 3 to 5 feet high. 3d. Sow in Autumn and Spring.

DODECATHON.

Dodecathon Clevelandi, or (Giant Cyclamen), H.P.—One of the most charming of the many lovely Spring flowers of Southern California, sending up flower stalks surmounted by beautiful Cyclamen-like flowers of the loveliest shade of violet blue, with yellow and black centres. Thrives best in moist peaty soils and shade. 6d. Sow in Autumn.

ERAGROSTIS.

Eragrostis elegans (Love Grass)—Beautiful ornamental grass. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

ERIANTHUS.

Erianthus Ravennae—A grand ornamental grass with fine violet brown plumes. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

ERISYUM.

Erisyum Peroffskianum, H.A.—1½ ft. Lovely summer flowering hardy annual, effective in beds, lines, and borders, orange yellow.

ERYTHRINA.

Erythrina Christi Galli (The Coral Tree), H.H.—Shrub, 8 to 10 ft. Superb sub-tropical plant with magnificent branches of crimson scarlet coral-like flowers. Sow in Spring. 6d.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

Eschscholtzia maritima—See recent introductions. 3d.

EUPHORBIA.

Euphorbia heterophylla, H.A.—3 to 5 ft. Known as "Fire on the Mountain," "Mexican Fire Plant," "Annual Poinsettia," and "Painted Leaf." An annual, forming bushy plants 3 to 4 feet high, with highly ornamental leaves, which become flared with dark fire-scarlet, leaving only a small tip of green. Easy of cultivation, growing in places fully exposed to the sun, which brightens and hastens the coloring. It can also be grown in pots and moved about at pleasure, and interspersed with palms, &c., the effect is fine. Sow in Spring. 3d.

Euphorbia marginata, H.A., 3 ft. (Snow on the Mountain)—Elegantly veined and margined with white. A fine companion to the above. Sow in Spring. 3d.

FREESIA.

Freesia—Mixed bulbs. These well known white and yellow-flowered bulbs with their delicious perfume, may easily be raised from seed in pots, and bloom the first year. They germinate better in a cool glass-house than outside. Sow in Autumn. 3d. pkt.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

Forget-me-not—(See *Myosotis*).

GAILLARDIA.

Gaillardia H.P.—1 to 1½ ft.

Picta Lorenziana, fl. pl.—Finest double varieties, mixed, 3d.

Grandiflora—Fine large-flowering mixed singles. 3d.

Picta alba marginata—Scarlet, with white border, very showy. 3d.

Newest single sorts, from named flowers. 6d.

"James Kelway"—The very finest single Gaillardia yet raised, and producing giant blooms, sometimes up to 5 and 6 inches across, and of a dazzling scarlet color, with a gold margin and fringed edge. A most persistent bloomer. 6d.

Sow in Autumn or Spring.

GAURA.

Gaura Lindheimeri, H.P.—3ft., bears handsome white flowers with pink calyx, on an elegantly-branched spike. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

GEUM.

Geum, H.P.—Free-flowering border perennials, with brilliantly colored flowers, produced in great profusion from Spring to Autumn, and useful for cutting, lasting a long time in water.

Coccineum—Brilliant scarlet flowers, borne on long stems. 3d.

Atrosanguineum, fl. pl., H.P.—The flowers are of a deep orange, and nearly as double as a double geranium. Strawberry-like foliage. Sow in Autumn. 3d. pkt.

GENISTA.

Genista monosperma pendula, H. shrub—8 to 10 ft. The Cape Broom is fast becoming a favorite for its graceful pendulous streamers of pure white bloom, that may be likened to a bridal veil when the shrub is in full flower; easily grown, and flowering the second season from seed if well nourished. One of the handsomest flowering shrubs in cultivation. 6d. pkt. Sow in Autumn.

GLADIOLUS.

Gladiolus—See Novelties. Sow in Autumn.

GLOXINIA.

Gloxinia, G.P.

Hybrida grandiflora punctata—Grand tigred and spotted. In Benary's original pictorial pkts., 1/6.

Hybrida grandiflora, Defiance (The Scarlet Gloxinia)—A beautiful new variety, with large rich flowers of an intense glowing scarlet; true from seed. 1/6 Pkt.

Crassifolia erecta, Benary—Superb mixture of erect flowering varieties, very effective. 1/.

Crassifolia erecta, "Emperor Frederick"—Fiery scarlet, the margin of the petals occupied by a clearly defined pure white band, superb variety, true from seed. Pictorial packet, 1/6. Sow in Spring.

GODETIA.

Godetia, H.A.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Mixed semi dwarf. 3d.

Duchess of Albany—Large satiny white flowers in pyramidal clusters; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d.

Fairy Queen (New)—Very compact flesh-colored, with crimson spots. 3d.

Whitneyi Brilliant—Rich glittering crimson, fine compact growth. 3d.

Lady Albemarle compacta—1 ft. Beautiful intense carmine crimson flowers of compact growth, particularly showy. 3d.

Lady Satin Rose—Lustrous deep rose pink, beautiful and free-flowering. 3d.

Grandiflora maculata—Large white flowers, with crimson spots; fine. 3d.

White Pearl—Pure satiny white, bushy growth. 3d.

The Godetias are all specially effective for massing, producing rich banks of color, as also for the general flower beds.

Sow in Autumn or Spring.

GOMPHOCARPUS.

Gomphocarpus arborescens, H.P.—1 ft. Handsome little plant, with lovely waxy Hoya-like flowers, pure white, with a rosy centre. 3d. Sow in Autumn.

GOURDS.

Gourds, Ornamental, mixed, H.H.A.—Climbers, 8 or 10 ft. Interesting climbing plants, bearing melon-like fruits of all shapes, colors, and sizes. They dry up inside, leaving the hard shell intact. 3d.

Gourds—Nest egg. These are pure white in color and about the size and shape of a hen's egg, and are most useful as cheap, unbreakable nest eggs. 3d. Sow in Spring.

GYPSOPHILA.

Gypsophila paniculata, H.P.—3 ft. "Baby's Breath" it is called in America. 3d.

Wherever cut flowers are in demand, bouquets made, or vases filled, this little flower will prove of decided merit. The tiny blossoms of pure white literally cover the plant, and the wiry stems are so much angled that they are held apart, over and above the foliage, like a veil of white lace. The same magical effect of frost-like white is imparted to all collections of cut flowers where Gypsophila is freely used. 3d. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

GYMNOTHRIX.

Gymnothrix japonica, H.P.—5 or 6 ft. Grand ornamental perennial grass, presenting a striking effect on lawns or borders. 3d. Sow in Autumn.

HAWKWEED.

Hawkweed (Crepis), mixed, H.A.—1 ft. Pretty little composite flowers, effective on beds and borders in masses and for cutting. 3d.

HELIANTHUS.

Helianthus (Sunflower), H.H.A. and PER.—3 to 12 ft.

Argyrophyllus—Ornamental silver leaved, pyramidal growth, small flowers. 3d.

Cucumerifolius—3 ft. Dwarf growing, handsome variety, producing an immense quantity of small flowers, fine for cutting. 3d.

Dwarf, double, 3 ft. Double yellow. 3d.

Dwarf, variegated green and yellow foliage. A most handsome variety. 3d.

Globosus fistulosus, fl. pl.—5 ft. Enormous double flowers of a saffron yellow color; a fine variety. 3d.

Dammanii—A fine new hybrid. 3d.

Sulphur Gem or Primrose—One of the handsomest of all the single Sunflowers. 3d.

Globosus multiflorus—Very profuse bloomer, fine variety. 3d.

Giganteus serratifolius, H.P.—A perennial variety, immense size, serrated leaves. 3d.

The cucumerifolius, argyrophyllus, and the dwarf varieties are well suited for small gardens, and provide bloom for large vases, for corners, fireplaces, &c. Sow in Spring after frosts.

HELIOTROPE.

Heliotrope, H.P.—2 ft. There is no one but admires the Heliotrope for its delicious scent, its lovely blooms and long continued flowering. For cutting it is everywhere most highly esteemed. Seedlings flower the first year. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.

HELLEBORE.

Hellebore, H.P. (Christmas Rose)—Splendid mixed hybrid varieties. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

HEUCHERA.

Heuchera sanguinea, H.P.—A grand novelty of recent introduction, bearing spikes of brilliant crimson flowers, exquisite for cutting. Sow in Autumn. 6d.

HONESTY.

Honesty (*Lunaria biennis*), H.A.—Fine mixed, var. fol., a pretty ornamental variegated foliage variety. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

HORDEUM.

Hordeum jubatum, H.A.—1 to 1½ ft. An ornamental grass, bearing graceful silky purplish plumes. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

HUMULUS.

Humulus japonicus variegata, H.H.A.—10 ft. A beautiful annual climber with handsomely cut green leaves splashed with white. Fine for small trellises, fences, rockeries, &c. 3d.

Japonicus lutescens—Yellow leaved variety, a recent introduction, affording with its rich yellow foliage a fine contrast to the above when planted together. 3d. Sow in Spring after frosts.

HUMEA.

Humea elegans purpurea, H.B.—4 to 6 ft.

An elegant biennial; for pot culture or subtropical effects on the lawn, it is beautiful and effective. The minute flowers are borne in immense numbers on long drooping branches. Colors—ruby, red, pink, and crimson, and delightfully fragrant, 4 to 6 ft. 3d.

There were some grand specimens of these in the Adelaide Botanical Gardens last Summer. Sow in Autumn.

IBERIS.

Iberis (see Candytuft).

INULA.

Inula ensifolia, H.P.—6d.

Glandulosa grandiflora—See Recent Introductions for both of these. 6d. Sow in Autumn.

IPOMÆA.

Ipomæa Imperialis—New giant Japanese morning glories. 3d. and 1/.

"White Tassel," fringed double. 6d.

"Mina" sanguinea—6d.

Carmen Silva variegata—3d.

For description of above see Novelties. All above are Annuals.

Horsfalliæ, H.H. PER.—Lovely pink clusters of bell-shaped flowers. 6d. pkt.

Huberi fol. var., H.H.A.—Various colors, spotted and marbled foliage, handsome, if only for its foliage. 3d.

Ipomæa mexicana grandiflora alba (The Mexican Moonflower)—A perennial *Ipomæa* of very rapid growth, with immense pure-white blooms, fragrantly scented; borne in great profusion and remaining open from midnight to mid-day, and all day if cloudy. The flowers and foliage both vary in form on different

IPOMÆA (continued)—

plants, some blooms being perfectly round, others scolloped, and yet others star-shaped. The seed of this one is large and very hard, it will be best to file barely through the shell and soak over night before planting. 6d.

Learl, H.H. PER.—This *Ipomæa* bears clusters of the most lovely lapislazuli blue flowers with faint pink rays and of a wonderfully delicate texture. The blossoms often measure 5 to 6 inches across. 6d.

The Noonday Glory (*Ipomæa sinuata*)—A lovely and graceful climber. The vines are slender. The leaves are deeply cleft and cut. The flowers are open, bell-shaped, borne in clusters; color—pure white, with wine-red throats. They open at sunrise and close at sunset, and are followed by very ornamental seed capsules. Although a tender perennial vine, yet it will bloom the first season from seed, if started early. The seeds should be soaked in warm water until they swell before sowing. Sow in Spring after frost. 6d.

I will send a packet of each of the above three splendid perennial Morning Glories for 1/-. They are all of perfectly easy growth, none need be without these three gems at the price.

IRIS.

Iris (Flag)—Finest German mixed. A packet of this seed will give to the buyer, who is patient enough to wait two seasons for the seedlings to bloom, a good variety of colors and shades of the familiar Blue Flag flower. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

KENNEDYA.

Kennedya nigricans, H.P.—40-ft. Our well-known and popular hardy evergreen native creeper. Its rapid growth and wonderful hardiness should give it a place wherever a good thick impenetrable evergreen screen is wanted. It will cover a screen 20 feet high in two or three years if well watered. The flowers are quite inconspicuous, being yellow and black. I know of nothing in the whole range of evergreen climbers to beat our native *K. nigricans* for the above purpose. It will climb 40 or 50 ft. if encouraged. Soak seed in warm water overnight and plant in a hole of good soil where wanted permanently, or sow in a box of fine soil with fibrous matter in it 3 or 4 inches apart so the seedlings can be taken up nearly whole and planted. 6d.

Kennedya monophylla lilacina, H.P.—15 ft. This also is a native evergreen. The leaves are rather prettier than the *Nigricans*, but its great beauty consists in its perfect cloud of the loveliest lilac blue flowers drooping gracefully, and covering the screen or pillar on which it is growing with a lilac sheet. It is in bloom from June till August, winter months, when its rare beauty is extremely valued. Though a lovely evergreen climber, it is not to be compared with the *Nigricans* for making a dense growth. Its bloom is its glory. 6d.

Both stand heat and drouth splendidly. One packet of each of these *Kennedyas* for 9d. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

LATHYRUS.

Lathyrus odoratus, H.A.—(See Sweet Peas).

Latifolius, H.P.—(Perennial Pea).

Latifolius alba—Pure waxy white, where well grown producing long stems with as many as a dozen pure white flowers upon them, grand for cutting. 6d.

Latifolius splendens—Rose colored. 3d.

LATHYRUS (*continued*)—**Rotundifolius**—Fine copper red. 3d.**Splendens californicus**—"The Pride of California." A splendid hardy perennial pea, with fine foliage and a profusion of large pea-shaped blossoms of deep, rich, velvety crimson in clusters of ten or more. The buds are a charming rose pink, and the contrast of buds and blossoms is most pleasing. No description can do justice to this lovely climber; it draws forth expressions of admiration from all who see it. 6d.

All the above are hardy perennial climbers of easy growth, and though not spreading easily, they will spring up again even if dug under. The tints of the colored ones are wonderfully delicate when grown in the shade. These perennials sometimes, but wrongly, called everlasting peas, deserve to be better known, as they are such perfect vase and bouquet flowers. They begin to bloom the second season from sowing. They are not scented.

LAPAGERIA.**Lapageria**, Mixed G.P.—This grand Chilean climber with its glorious wax-like pink or white bells and its delicate perfume is ranked by Franceschi, of California, as the most aristocratic climber in existence. The seed should be raised by heat. 1/ per pkt. 12 seeds. From 5s. to £5, according to size, is the price asked for plants of this climber.**LARKSPUR.****Larkspur**, H.A.—Double, branching, fine mixed. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.**LAVATERA.****Lavatera arborea**, fol. var., H.P. (The Variegated Tree Mallow)—6 ft. Easily grown hardy perennial, presenting a tropical effect with its great leaves blotched with creamy white. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.**LINUM.****Linum grandiflorum roseum** (Flax), H.A.—1 ft. Bright rose. One of the brightest flowers grown. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.**LOBELIA.****Lobelia**, H.A.—6 in. Mixed in great variety. 3d.**Speciosa Crystal Palace**, H.A.—Dark blue. 3d.**Erinus erecta White Gem**, H.A.—Pure white, most beautiful.**Cardinalis**, H.P.—2 ft. Brilliant scarlet spikes of bloom 8 inches long. 6d.

Sow in Autumn or Spring.

LUPIN.**Lupin, President Garfield**, H.A.—Double, various. 3d. See recent introductions.**Polyphyllus**, H.P.—Various. This family of Lupins contains a variety of pretty colors, and produces fine spikes of bloom a foot long. Fine for cutting. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.**LYCHNIS.****Haageana hybrida**, Mixed colors—Usually grown as annuals; of dwarf bushy habit, bearing flowers an inch or more across in continuous succession until frost; the colors are particularly pleasing and effective, from white to rich scarlet and many shades of pink; 1 ft. 3d.**Viscaria splendens**—1½ ft. high and bearing panicles of beautiful rose colored bloom. 3d.

The *Lychnis* are most valuable hardy summer blooming perennial plants of easy growth, and the blooms (they bear the first year of sowing) are highly prized for cutting. Sow in Autumn.

MANDEVILLEA.**Mandevillea suaveolens**, H.P.—20 ft. One of our most beautiful evergreen perennial climbers, of very rapid growth, and producing great numbers of clusters of snow white, delicately scented flowers, useful for bouquets. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.**MATRICARIA.****Matricaria alba plenissima** (Double White Feverfew)—Bushy annual garden plant, bearing quantities of white double button-like flowers, useful for cutting. Sow in Autumn and Spring. 3d.**MARTYNIA.****Martynia**, Mixed, H.H.A.—Luxuriant growing annuals bearing spotted gloxinia-like flowers emitting a strong musky odour; the young tender seed pods are used for pickles, when dry the ripe pods present the appearance of miniature elephants' heads and tusks, and are most interesting curiosities. Sow in Spring after frost. 3d.**MARIGOLD.****Marigold** (*Tagetes*) H.H.A.—Dwarf, double, mixed. 3d. Tall, double, mixed. 3d.**Legion of Honor**—Very handsome and striking variety for bedding, very compact, golden yellow, with large purple blotch on each petal. 3d.**El Dorado**—Immense flowers, 10 to 14 inches around, exceedingly double, quilled like a Dahlia, primrose, lemon, orange and golden shades. 3 ft. 3d.

El Dorado is an African Marigold, the others are French. They are half hardy, and should not be sown in the open till frosts are over. They are wonderfully showy, profuse, and long continued bloomers. Sow all above in Spring.

Calendula, H.A., **Meteor**—Beautiful double yellow flowers striped with pale lemon. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.

It is the *Calendula* or ordinary hardy garden Marigold from which the "*Calendula*" sold by chemists for cuts, burns, abrasions of the skin, &c., is made. To make it get a clean empty pickle bottle, fill it up quite tightly with the marigold flower heads, then pour brandy in till full and leave to infuse for a week or two. A bottle of

MARIGOLD (*continued*)—

this should be in every house, stable, factory, &c., for it is one of the most rapid healing remedies, especially for cuts, known, a few drops are poured over the wound.

MIGNONETTE.

Mignonette (Reseda odorata) H.A., **New Crimson Giant**—See Novelties. 6d.

Urania—A fine new variety with abundant and beautiful beautiful foliage of spreading habit, and producing grand panicles of bloom blood-red in color. It is claimed by the introducers to surpass all the best varieties of the popular old flower yet introduced. 6d.

Miles Spiral—A fine, strong growing, fragrant, profuse blooming kind, white flowers. 3d.

Dwarf Golden Queen—A very distinct dwarf-growing sort, of pyramidal habit and golden yellow color. 3d.

No garden is complete without the old fashioned, yet ever popular, Mignonette, with its sweet nutty scent. The set of four kinds as above, for 1s. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

MINA.

Mina lobata, H.H.A.—10 ft. climber. One of the prettiest of the later introductions in flowering annual climbers. Seeds germinate in 4 or 5 days, and in a few short weeks the lovely and prettily shaped foliage is enhanced by a mass of bloom, opening with bright red buds that turn to orange-yellow, and when quite open, to a creamy white. It is a charming little climber, and has given satisfaction everywhere. Try it. Sow in Spring. 6d.

Mina sanguinea—See Novelties. 6d.

MIMULUS.

Mimulus tigrinus grandfl. (The Monkey Flower), "**Queen's Prize**"—Large flowered dwarf varieties, measuring from 2 to 3 inches across, of the richest purple, crimson, yellow, and ruby colors, and exquisitely mottled. Sow from March to May, and August to September. The seeds are very fine, barely cover them when sowing. When growing give light and air, but keep them out of the sun. 6d. pkt.

Moschatus, Herb. per.—The well known Musk plant. A great favorite for pots and window box culture. 3d. Sow in Autumn.

MOMORDICA.

Momordica involucrata, H.P.—6 ft. See Recent Introductions. 6d.

MYOSOTIS.

Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not), H.P.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft.

Welwitschi—Dwarf. See recent introductions. 6d.

Alpestris dwarf Victoria—This is another pretty dwarf form that makes a globe shaped little plant covered with umbels of large bright sky blue flowers, and remaining a very long time in bloom. 6d.

Alpestris—Blue. The popular old garden Forget-me-not. 1 ft. 3d.

Dissitiflora—Large bright sky blue flowers, early in flower, and blooming almost continually, the finest variety of Myosotis. 6d.

Sow in Autumn and Spring.

MUSA.

Musa Magdala (The Abyssinian Banana)—See Novelties. 1/.

NASTURTIIUM.

Nasturtium tropæolum, H.H.A.—All sorts, fine mixed. 6 ft. 3d.

Lobbianum—Tall sorts, fine mixed. 10 ft. 3d.

Tom Thumb—Dwarf, fine mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft. 3d.

Tom Thumb—Golden leaved, scarlet flowers. 3d.

Tom Thumb, Terra Cotta—See Novelties. 6d.

GERMAN COLLECTIONS OF NAMED SORTS.

8 varieties of **Lobbianum** for 1/.

8 varieties of **Tom Thumb** for 1s.

The Nasturtium is one of the most popular and easily grown of our annuals, and a universal favorite for the tropical brilliancy of its flowers; splendid for decorating the table. The Lobbianum produces unusually vivid and brilliant colors, and in much greater profusion than the others. They are splendid for trellises, arbors, rockwork, &c. The golden leaves make a charming contrast with the green and dark leaved dwarfs in beds. Sow in Spring after the danger of frost is over.

NIEREMBERGIA.

Nierembergia gracilis, H.P.—6 in. A graceful little plant bearing a profusion of lilac and white flowers, capital for hanging baskets, rockeries, &c. Sow in Autumn. 3d.

NYMPHÆA.

Nymphæa zanzibarensis, H.H.P.—Water Lilies. Rose and Blue. See recent introductions. 6d.

NEMESIA.

Nemesia strumosa Suttoni—See recent introductions. 6d.

PANSY.

Pansy (Viola tricolor), H.A.—Benary's fine mixture of over 30 named sorts. 3d.

Giant Trimardeau—Finest mixed. 6d.

Superb mixture of **Bugnot, Odier, and Cassier**. 1/.

Hesperian strain—Raised by a noted American Pansy specialist, and selected especially for lovers of fine shades and rich colors in Pansies. 1/.

Diamond strain—Grown by Goodell, the American seedsman, and containing, as I have proved, a grand collection of fine flowers. 1/.

Bath's Empress—An English strain, containing an extra choice mixture. 1/.

English Prize—Saved from the finest prize collection in the Kingdom, and saved direct from prize plants. 1/6.

Trimardeau Giant—Yellow, with large black eye. 6d.

Trimardeau Giant—White, with purple eye. 1/.

Trimardeau Giant—Black. King of the blacks. 6d. Mixture of wallflower brown shades. 3d.

Mixture of red shades. 6d.

Mixture of purple shades. 3d.

Peacock or reddish steel blue, with red and white edge. most striking and rich colors. 1/.

PANSY (*continued*)—**Gipsy Queen**—See Novelties. 1/.

German collection of 24 sorts for 3/6.

The Pansy, because of its ease of culture, wonderful variety of colors and markings, length of blooming, &c., has long endeared itself to thousands of householders in Australia. Though an annual, it can be grown on from season to season, though by far the best results are obtained by yearly plantings, as the flowers become small and insignificant on the old plants. With care in watering and shading, pansy seed can be easily grown all the summer through, so that a succession of plantings can always be made. They love plenty of water, and a strong, rich soil, not too loose and sandy, but well drained. If the bloom is kept well picked off for the first few weeks of flowering, the plants will spread to bushes 2 ft. across and 6 or 8 ins. high, and be covered with bloom for months. Given *plenty* of water, they will stand the very worst heat of midsummer in the open, and bloom profusely, too.

PALMS.

Palms, Washingtonia filifera or **California Fan Palm**—3d. per dozen seeds; quotation for larger quantities on application.

These can be raised in the open quite easily, seeds planted in September being well up with only sun heat to develop them in 6 to 7 weeks. Two years from the seed will give you nice little plants for your inside decorating or for outside planting. Sow in a large pot, and when 2 or 3 months old, transplant to small ones for the first year. This is the most hardy of all the Palms, and will grow well wherever oranges and lemons can be grown. Magnolia Avenue, in Riverside, is lined for 7 miles with these Palms—15 to 20 ft. high when I saw them. Mildura and Renmark also have thousands of grand specimens, growing luxuriantly. Frosts that kill oranges leave these unhurt.

PARDANTHUS.

Pardanthus sinensis (Chinese Blackberry Lily)—

A hardy and interesting plant whose beauty consists in its broad-shaped, pale-green foliage, and handsome star-shaped flowers of rich orange, spotted with brown and purple. These are succeeded by clusters of fruit closely resembling the blackberry, which remain on the plant until hard frost. They make a handsome winter ornament when dried. Sow in Autumn. 3d. pkt.

PETUNIA.

Petunia, H.P. 1 ft.

Hybrida—First quality finest mixed single. A superb strain, with a very rich mixture of colors. 3d.

Double-striped and blotched—**Benary's Inimitable**—choicest mixed; about 25 per cent. of double flowers in pictorial packets. 1/6.

Double-fringed, large-flowered, producing from 30 to 35 per cent. of plants with charming double-fringed flowers, quality unsurpassed. In Benary's pictorial packets. 2/.

Maculata—Single-striped and blotched fringed varieties. Extra fine. 1s.

Venosa—Single fringed and charmingly veined. 1/.

The above single-fringed Petunias combine extreme elegance of form, with great diversity of delicate and charming colors. The above are all Benary's strains of seed and thoroughly trustworthy. The fragrance and charming colors of the Petunias, combined with their persistent blooming, make them quite indispensable. Sow from March to April, and August to October.

PELARGONIUM.

Pelargonium Zonale, H.H.P.—1 to 2 ft. Mixed from named sorts. 6d.

Variegated foliage, mixed, from named sorts. 1/.

Zonale and Inquinans, mixed. 3d.

These are as easily grown from seed as Zinnias, and if well and strongly grown the first season will flower and make stronger plants than cuttings. Sow in frame, or house, in autumn or outside in spring.

PERSICARIA.

Persicaria, fol. var.—(See Polygonum.)

PERILLA.

Perilla nankinensis, H.A.—1½ ft. A most valuable foliage plant, with its deep mulberry-colored leaves. Sow in autumn. 3d.

PHACELIA.

Phacelia Tanacetifolia, H.A.—1½ ft. This hardy, and easily grown blue flower is known also as the Californian Bee Fodder Plant, owing to its being so largely used for that purpose. Each plant forms a bush 18 in. to 2 ft. high, and 2 or 3 ft. across, and is in constant and profuse bloom for many months. Flowers blue. 3d. pkt.

Parryi—White. 3d.

Parryi—Blue. 3d.

Both very pretty free-blooming hardy annuals, natives of California. Sow in autumn or spring.

PHASEOLUS.

Phaseolus caracalla or (snail vine)—A handsome perennial climber, with clusters of singularly shaped flowers of violet-blue and white, exquisitely fragrant. They resemble the spiral curls of a snail's shell in contour, and are curious in form as an orchid. A very profuse summer bloomer. The plant is best cut back part way each year, as it rests during winter. Sow in spring after frost is over. 3d.

PHLOX.

Phlox, H.P.—1 ft.

Drummondii—Finest mixed, of all sorts. 3d.

Drummondii grandiflora—Finest mixed, richest variety of colors, and most effective. 3d.

Pansy Park Prize Strain—6d. per pkt.

This is claimed to be unequalled by any strain in the world in size, form, and variety of colors. It has been awarded the **FIRST PRIZE** many times at the Shows of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston. It is made up of a mixture of the following 30 fine sorts:—White; White with dark eye; Deep Purple; Deep Purple with white eye; Deep Purple striped white; Carmine with white eye; Carmine striped white; Chamois rose; Scarlet; Scarlet striped white; Carmine with very large white centre; Rose with very large white centre; Violet with very large white centre; Light Yellow; Violet with brownish centre; Crimson striped white; Brilliant Crimson with purple and white eye; Pink with white eye; Rose; Rose with white eye; Rose striped with white; Dark Purple with pure white centre; Carmine with pure white centre; Rose with pure white centre; Rose marbled; Violet marbled; Violet with white eye; Brilliant Crimson with pure white starry centre; Violet Purple. I use this strain for my own garden, and can specially recommend it.

PHLOX (*continued*)—

Stellata splendens—New brilliant scarlet, with large, pure white, star-shaped eye, exceedingly handsome. 3d.

Isabellina—Fine yellow, an uncommon and lovely Phlox. 3d.

Alba pura—Pure white. 3d.

Coccinea—Deep scarlet, most brilliant. 3d.

Drummondi cuspidata (Star Phlox)—Mixed. 3d.

Drummondi nana compacta—6d.

“**Delicata**—Lovely rosy salmon. 6d.

“**Snowball**—Pure white. 6d.

“**Fireball**—Brilliant scarlet. 6d.

Above Mixed. 6d.

Drummondi hortensiflora—Mixed. 3d.

Alba fl. pl.—Pure white, double. 6d.

Double Mixed Colors. 6d.

Decussata, H.P.—Finest mixed. 6d.

Hardly any class of flowers can exceed the Phloxes in charm of color, so bright and showy, so long-continued and profuse in bloom, and withal so lasting when cut, that they cannot be left out of the smallest garden. The more you cut these flowers the better they bloom.

The grandiflora, or large flowered sorts, are specially fine. Cuspidata is most charming with its pretty starry blooms. Nana compacta is a dwarf variety, forming little compact bushes about 6 in. high, covered with flowers; it is splendid for beds, edging or pot culture. Snowball and Fireball are extremely effective in masses. Hortensiflora is the most profuse blooming of all the phloxes, it grows to 8 or 9 inches. The double Phloxes will be found well worth trying, the white especially. Decussata is the perennial Phlox, the seed germinates very slowly. This plant produces lovely spikes of bloom, from 6 in. to a foot long, of various shades. It is better suited to the colder districts than the warm plains. Like the pansy, the annual Phloxes can be sown all the year round.

PHYSALIS.

Physalis Franchetti, H.A.—2 ft. See Novelties. 6d.

POLYGONUM.

Polygonum (*Orientalis foliis variegatis*), H.A.—8 to 10 ft. Red flowers borne in spikes 7 to 8 ins. long, in great numbers; foliage strikingly variegated with white. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 6d.

PLATYCODON.

Platycodon grandiflora, H.P.—2 ft. One of the many good things of late years supplied by Japan. The plants grow about 2 ft. high, and are covered all summer with beautiful star-shaped Gladiolus-like white flowers. This is one of the best hardy herbaceous perennials we have, and well worthy of culture. 6d.

Mariesi—A beautiful hardy perennial bell-flower. The plants are compact, forming neat round bushes, which from December to March are covered with large, erect, bright-blue flowers, frequently measuring 3 ins. in diameter. Height, 15 ins. Sow Autumn and Spring. 6d.

POPPY.

Poppy (Papaver), H.A.

White Swan—Bears pure white immense double flowers with fringed edges, of dwarf growth, exceedingly pretty. 3d.

POPPY (*continued*)—

The Mikado—Of pure white and brilliant crimson-scarlet; large double flowers of quaint, artistic beauty, with petals deeply cut and fringed. 3d.

The Shirley—A new strain of marvellous beauty. The colors range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine, and brilliant crimson. Many of the flowers are edged with white. 3d.

Japanese Pompon—Mixed colors. Plants grow 1 ft. high, bearing great numbers of small, very double, beautiful flowers in a great variety of colors. 3d.

Iceland Poppies (*Papaver nudicaule*)—Although hardy perennials, these Poppies bloom the first season from spring-sown seed. The fragrant, elegant, crushed satin-like flowers are produced in never-ceasing succession from the beginning of December till April. The flowers last quite a week if cut as soon as open. Mixed colors. 3d.

White frilled. See Novelties. 1/.

Fine mixture of perennial varieties of all sorts and colors. Sow Autumn and Spring. 3d.

PORTULACA.

Portulaca, H.H.A.—Brilliant dwarf annuals, only 6 ins high, luxuriating in warm situations, and blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. For low beds and masses of color, from spring until frost, they are indispensable. Colors range through innumerable shades of red, yellow, pink, striped, white, &c. Finest mixed double, 6d. pkt.

They make perfectly gorgeous masses of color; the flowers of the double sorts remain open all day. Seeds from double Portulacas will not produce over 50 per cent. of double flowering plants. The singles should all be pulled out as soon as they show bloom, and if the bed is liable to have bare spots cut little branches from the double flowering plants and stick them in the ground; they will soon root and make fine plants. Soon your bed will be a mass of “little roses” that will amply repay your extra trouble.

POLYANTHUS.

Polyanthus (*Primula elatior*), H.P.—Finest large flowered, fancy, extra choice, mixed. 6d.

Duplex or (*Hose in Hose*),—1/.

Very beautiful varieties. Sow March to April, and August to October. These are fine either for pot culture or outside beds.

PRIMULA.

Primula chinensis fimbriata, H.H.P.—Benary's 1st quality seed. This superb mixture will give great satisfaction. 1/6

Finest mixed double.—This seed produces nearly all double flowers. In original pictorial packets. 1/6.

Auricula,—Finest mixed Belgium. Sow October to December. 1/. They will bloom all the winter and few plants are so useful and satisfactory for a sunny window.

Primula Forbesii (See Novelties). 1/.

PUERARIA.

Pueraria Thunbergiana—(*Kudzu*) H.P.—6d. pkt.

This is a very quick-growing climber, with purplish-violet flowers, similar to Glycine. The mealy roots are very nutritious, and are used by the Japanese under the name of Kudzu.

PYRETHUM.

Pyrethum, H.P.

Cineraræifolium—1 ft. 3d.

The Dalmatian Insect powder plant bears large single white daisy-like flowers, fine for cutting.

Roseum hybrid—Double, from an extra choice collection. 1/.

These fine plants produce a great variety of beautiful flowers in all the shades of crimson, carmine, rose, to pure white. The individual blooms are as double and finished as those of good Asters, which they resemble. As cut flowers for vases and table decoration, the blossoms are of the greatest value, and last in water longer than almost any other flower.

In addition to the early summer display, the Pyrethrum if cut back in summer, and encouraged to make vigorous growth will again flower profusely in autumn.

Roseum hybrid—Good mixture, double and single. 2 ft. 3d.

The dried flowers of these are also used for making insect powder.

Parthenifolium aureum—6 ins.

Aureum cristatum—See recent introductions. 6d.

The last two above are well known as "Golden Feather," and are principally used for edgings; the flower buds should be always nipped back if the edging is to be kept neatly. Sow in Autumn and Spring.

RANUNCULUS.

Ranunculus asiaticus superbissimus,
HERB. PER.—Splendid mixture of rich colors, single and double. 3d.

Sow in Autumn on well-drained soil. They will flower early in the Spring, and for many weeks make a splendid show in the garden, besides being very useful for vases and bouquets. The roots, or corms, should be lifted after flowering is done, when the foliage has dried off, and stored in a small box of dry sand till the next autumn. A threepenny packet of this seed will give you a bed of rich mixed Ranunculus that would otherwise cost you many shillings. The ease with which they can be grown from seed will be a surprise to very many lovers of flowers. Seedlings raised in Spring and kept well watered will flower in summer.

RHODANTHE.

Rhodanthe, H.A.—1 ft. Everlasting.

Maculata fl. pl.—Double, bearing very double satiny white flowers. 6d.

Single sorts, fine mixed. 3d.

The Rhodanthe are natives of that land of lovely wild flowers, West Australia. They are the most exquisitely delicate and lovely of all the Everlastings. Fine for growing in pots. Sow in Autumn and Spring.

RICINUS.

Ricinus, H.H.A.—6 ft.

Zanzibarensis—Mixed. 3d. (See recent introductions).

Cambogensis—Bronzy-red maroon leaves and shining ebony-black stalks. 3d.

The Ricinus are more especially suited for large gardens and lawns, where their majestic appearance and tropical effect can be seen to advantage. They are all exceedingly rapid growers, and should not be sown in the open till frosts are over.

ROMNEYA.

Romneya Coulteri, H.P.—4 ft. 6d.

The Californian Tree Poppy, as this is called, forms a bush about 4 ft. high by 4 or 5 across, and bears its grand pure white blooms almost the year through. "Poached eggs" is the name by which this stately flower is in some places prosaically known. The great white crinkled petals, with the mass of yellow stamens in the centre, suggesting the homely name. The blooms are much prized for cutting, lasting well in water, and giving off a primrose-like scent. Sow in Autumn and Spring. The seed germinates slowly.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Salpiglossis, H.A.—2 ft.

Grandiflora—Largest-flowering, finest mixed. This is a mixture of extra fine large-flowered varieties. 3d.

The Salpiglossis is one of the most lovely of all the hardy annuals; the brilliant and rich velvety colors and the peculiarly veined and pencilled markings make a good bed of them a constant delight. Sow in Autumn and Spring.

SALVIA.

Salvia, H.PER.—2 to 3 ft.

Farinacea—Bears long downy white spikes with charming blue flowers. 3d.

White. 6d.

Carduacea—A beautiful new species from California bearing blue flowers with vermilion-colored anthers and most effective ornamental foliage. 3d.

Patens—The lovely well-known deep-blue Salvia. This and the *Delphinium formosum coelestinum* are perhaps the most exquisite blue colors known among hardy flowers. 6d.

Splendens ("Appleblossom")—The name well defines the lovely shade of pink of this fine Salvia. 6d.

Though perennials, the Salvias will bloom the first year from seed, the *Farinacea* within six months of sowing. In some frosty districts they will be cut down each year, but start from the roots again in spring. The flowers are exceedingly useful for cutting, while the foliage is also ornamental. Sow in Spring, or in pots in Autumn.

SCABIOSA.

Scabiosa caucasica, H.P., Alba, White. 1/. (See Novelties).

Connata—Bears large, single, broad-petalled, fragrant flowers of a lovely soft lilac blue shade, on long, wiry stems. 3d.

Fiery Scarlet—3d. (See Recent Introductions.)

Snowball—A lovely double white. 3d.

Major Victoræ—Mixed. Fine, new, and grand class of the tall scabious. 3d.

The Scabious or "Pincushion" or "Mourning Bride," as it is variously called, is a very hardy, useful class of plants, easily raised, fine variety of colors; long blooming, lasting well when cut. They are perennials entitled to a place in every garden. Sow Autumn and Spring.

SESBANIA.

Sesbania grandiflora—White. 6d.

“ “ Rose 6d.

Natives of West Australia, but little known here yet, of the Leguminosæ or Pea family, and one of the largest of the species in existence. Each raceme has usually four of its immense flowers, which individually are about three inches long, the standards being ovate, wings long, and the calyx about three-quarters of an inch in depth. The plant has elegantly pinnate leaves, each having 10 to 30 pairs of leaflets. Sow in Autumn and Spring.

SIDALCEA.

Sidalcea candida—H.P. 2½ ft. 3d.

A new plant of easiest culture, producing a great number of lovely pure white flowers about an inch across; prefers a moist loamy soil.

SOLANUM.

Mors elephantum—3d.

A new sort of Capsicum, of gigantic size, like an elephant's trunk. Not only is this an ornamental, but it is a useful sort, also its flesh is thick, and its flavor mild and pleasant. I have hearty recommendations of this novelty from colonial growers, who proved it last season.

Seaforthianum—See recent introductions. 6d.

Sow in spring, as frost will cut this in many places.

STATICE.

Statice, H.P.—From 1 to 2 ft

Dicksonii—3d.

This is the lovely rose colored statice that is so popular in many gardens. For weeks in summer the plants are a mass of the lovely rosy feathery blooms. If plucked before the color is sun bleached, they are most excellent for indoor decoration, with Honesty flakes, Gypsophila or grasses.

Incana hybrida nana (dwarf)—Mixed colors, including light rose, dark rose, red and white. This mixture will give great satisfaction. 3d.

Latifolia (Sea Lavender)—3d.

A most valuable species, having broad, smooth, beautiful foliage, and producing an immense head of delicate lilac flowers, so small and numerous as to resemble mist or spray of the sea. The flowers remain in perfection for a long time upon the plant, and when gathered and dried form an everlasting bouquet, the little flowers retaining their form and color perfectly. It is so exquisitely beautiful, so hardy and so reliable, it should be in every collection.

Spicata—A dwarf hardy annual, producing long spikes of puce-colored everlasting flowers. 1 ft. 3d.

Suworowi—Rather taller than the preceding; flowers bright-rose color; valuable for winter bouquets. 3d.

These are all of easy culture. If sown in Autumn the young plants may be cut by frost if your district is a frosty one, although the old plants will stand it easily. Sow in Spring, to be safe, and plant out when 2 or 3 ins. high, and keep well watered till well grown.

STEVIA.

Stevia serrata, H.A.—1½ ft. 3d.

In great favor for cutting for bouquets; bears large heads of small pure white flowers, of very graceful appearance. It is grown both in beds and flowered in pots. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 3d.

STREPTOCARPUS.

Streptocarpus, New Hybrids—1/ pkt.

During the few years these hybrids have been before the public they have rapidly increased in favor, and are now popular as greenhouse plants. They produce a continuous succession of large trumpet-shaped flowers, embracing colors ranging from pure white, through lavender, purple, violet, rose, and red, to rich rosy-purple. Streptocarpus is a highly decorative plant, easily grown. Seed sown in July or August will produce plants which will come into bloom during the following December and January.

STOCKS

Stocks, H.A. 1 ft. to 2½ ft.

Double large flowering ten week. Mixed, brilliant colors only. 3d.

Colossal Perfection (Ten Week)—Mixed, 6d.

This magnificent strain is without a rival for open ground planting, attaining a height of 2½ ft. The spikes of bloom are very long, and the individual flowers are enormous in size and very double.

The colors in this mixture include bright sulphur yellow, delicate rosy flesh, purest white, brilliant crimson, shining copper red, and a pretty shade of blue.

Collection of six colors separate in large packet, 1/.

Pure White. 6d.

Princess Alice, or “Cut and Come Again”—Branching, ten-week, pure white, fine large spikes for cutting. 6d.

White Giant Perpetual, produces enormous spikes of large double pure white flowers. 6d.

Large-flowering dwarf pyramidal ten-week, fine, mixed. 6d.

Assortment of 12 different colors of dwarf large-flowering Stocks. 2/.

Victoria Bouquet—Pure white. See Recent Introductions. 6d.

Giant Brompton Scarlet—See Novelties. 6d.

Princess May—See Novelties. 6d.

These popular flowers are easily grown, and are so highly fragrant and of such great beauty, and have so many good qualities, that they deserve a place in every garden; they should be given good, rich soil to grow in, and will amply reward good treatment with remarkably large pyramids of bloom; the flowers represent a great diversity of color. The Double Large-flowering and Colossal strains of Ten Weeks Stocks are great improvements over the Gilliflowers of the olden times, the flowers being much larger and more densely double, and there is also a much larger variety of colors and shades than there used to be.

My seed is saved from German pot grown plants, and will therefore give a greater percentage of doubles than cheaper seed grown outdoors where foreign pollination cannot be prevented. Sow in Autumn and Spring.

SUTHERLANDIA.

Sutherlandia irutescens (Bladder Senna), H.P.
—3 ft. 6d.

A charming little evergreen plant, native of Australia, producing myriads of lovely scarlet, Sturt Pea-like blossoms. The foliage is light and airy; the seed-pods are semi-transparent. Easily grown.

SWAINSONIA.

Swainsonia, H.P.—3 ft. An Australian family of plants.

Galegifolia alba—A most wonderful plant, producing spikes of white flowers, resembling Sweet Pea trusses, from 4 to 6 ins. long, in the greatest abundance the entire year. It is a free climber, and makes a very decorative window plant; succeeds with the easiest of culture; as easily grown as a geranium or heliotrope.

The above is a Californian description. It is quite correct, and shows what is thought of our lovely white Swainsonia. For the last two or three seasons scores of American catalogues have been praising it up in almost extravagant terms. It is a pity it is not better known in its native land. 3d.

Easily grown from seeds. Flowers the first year, and is an evergreen.

SWEET PEAS.

Sweet Peas, H.A.—6 ft.

Blanche Ferry—Extra early in bloom—fortnight earlier than any other sort. Lovely pink-and-white flowers. 3d.

Boreatton—Rich maroon, wings purplish-maroon. 3d.

Butterfly—White, suffused lavender, and margined blue. 3d.

Bronze King—Standards coppery-red, wings white. 3d.

Firefly—An intense glowing crimson-scarlet. Large flower and profuse bloomer. 6d.

Emily Henderson—A grand, large-flowering, pure white flower. 6d.

Invincible Carmine—Standards rich crimson, carmine-scarlet wings. 3d.

Lemon Queen—Blush white, tinted lemon, extra large flower. 3d.

Orange Prince—Bright orange pink, flushed with scarlet. 3d.

The collection of above nine sorts, 2/. 6d. per oz. for any of them.

Eckford's Newest Hybrids—3d. pkt.; 6d. oz.

Blanche Burpee, Stanley, Katherine Tracy, Lady Penzance, Cupid, Ramona, Juanita, Grey Friar (see Novelties)—6d. per pkt. each, or the eight sorts 3/.

No praise or description is called for. Every one knows that Sweet Peas are a necessity in every flower garden, blooming freely all summer and autumn, of the easiest culture, unrivalled for cutting, entrancingly fragrant, graceful in form, innumerable variety in coloring. Sow a good row or two in Autumn, and they will flower

SWEET PEAS (continued)—

early in Spring; and if kept constantly plucked and well watered, and not allowed to seed, they will keep in bloom for two or three or even more months. Sow other lots early and later on in spring, and they will follow on blooming, when the Autumn-sown Peas have grown straggly and exhausted, till end of Autumn, so that from September or October till April or May you need never be without their lovely blooms. A good plan in sowing is to make a small shallow trench 4 to 6 ins. deep, and sow the peas 2 ins. deep in this, keeping just moist till the plants are up. Then force them on all you can, and they will make trellises 4 to 8 ft. high for you, and be a joy for the long summer months to you and your friends, who, if they have none themselves, will cause you as much pleasure by their gratitude for the big bouquets you can give them as you yourself will get from the growing of them.

I specially recommend Eckford's Mixture to those who just want a good show of large mixed fine-colored flowers, and do not care so much to cultivate special sorts separately. Put a few seeds in here and there in Autumn in odd corners and places where they can climb, and you'll be charmed in Spring. There are about 250 to 300 seeds in an ounce.

TACSONIA.

Tacsonia Sutherlandia—(See Novelties.) 1/.

TECOMA.

Tecoma Mackenii—A grand new climber, of rapid growth and graceful habit. The foliage is very handsome, and the long trailing branches are covered from November to April with large spikes of exquisite pink gloxinia-shaped flowers, the throat veined with darker shades of pink. A most showy, beautiful, and satisfactory flower, and easily grown. 6d. pkt.

Tecoma Smithi—One of our finest flowering shrubs, bearing masses of lovely bell-shaped orange flowers almost the whole year through, grows from 10 to 15 ft. high. 6d. pkt.

THALICTRUM.

Thalictrum adiantifolium (The Maiden-hair Thalictrum, or Meadow Rue)—A beautiful plant rivaling the Maiden-hair Fern in the delicacy of the foliage, but hardy and easily grown in any ordinary border, and an invaluable plant for bouquets, as the leaves retain their form a long time when cut. The flowers are purple-crimson in color. Cut off these for the sake of the foliage 3d.

TORENIA.

Torenia Fournieai alba, G.P. (White Wings)—A very beautiful pure ivory-white flower. The habit of growth is erect and branching, and it is a profuse bloomer. It makes an elegant pot or hanging basket plant, and is easily grown. 6d. pkt.

They bloom continuously through the summer in the open ground.

TRACHYMENE.

Trachymene coerulea, H.A.—2 ft. 3d.

A new annual, with pretty, blue, charming heads of bloom.

TRICHOLAENA.

Tricholaena atropurpurea, H.A.—1 ft. 3d.

Beautiful ornamental grass, with magnificent feathery pinnales of reddish purple.

TROPAEOLUM.

Tropaeolum canariense, H.H.A.—5 or 6 ft. 3d.
One of the most lovely flowering climbers is the old favorite Canary Creeper, with its beautifully cut green foliage and the delicately fringed, clear canary colored flowers. Sow after frost in Spring.

VERBENA.

Verbena, H.P.—6 in.

Hybrid mammoth—New, large flowered. (See Novelties.) 6d.

New Golden-Leaved—Flowers the same as the ordinary, colors ranging through various shades. The Golden Yellow foliage is very effective. Mixed colors. 6d.

Fine mixed—3d.

The Verbena is so easily raised from seed that everyone should put in at least one or two sowings. Sow in Spring, the seedlings will be in full bloom by mid-summer, or within four months of sowing, and 6d. packet, of the Hybrid Mammoth, should give you a collection of fine new sorts that would cost you many shillings at a nursery. Sow Autumn or Spring.

VITIS.

Vitis colnetiae—1/. (See Novelties).

Heterophylla—6d. (See Novelties).

WALLFLOWERS.

Wallflowers, H.P.—1½ ft.

Fine Mixed Large-flowered—3d.

Early-Flowering Parisian—A new sort, bearing yellow flowers, its main recommendation being that it blooms within 6 months of sowing. 3d.

Double Branching—Extra fine, mixed. 3d.

Ruby Gem—1/. (See Recent Introductions).

Cloth of Gold—Splendid large yellow flowers. 3d.

Eastern Queen—6d. (See Recent Introductions).

Blood-Red—A fine dark, rich shade. 3d.

Feltham Early—Early, dark-brown; fine market sort. 3d.

The Wallflower needs no praise; it has been a favorite for centuries with our race, and is one of those old home flowers that have followed the race, and held an honored place in both cottage and palace gardens. Sow Autumn and Spring.

YUCCA.

Yucca Whipplei cœrulea—6d.

This is a giant among Yuccas. A specimen in a San Jose, California, garden, over 20 ft. high, lately bore a flower-spire, 8 or 10 feet of which bore 3,000 blooms upon it. *Tree and Vine* contained a photo and description of it. It is truly a majestic plant when in full bloom.

YARROW.

Yarrow—(See Achillea).

ZAUSCHNERIA.

Zauschneria Californica, H.P.—2 ft. 6d.

A very fine hardy perennial, bearing no foliage in the usual sense, but a mass of long thin stems, and along these, all the way up, spring out bright scarlet, tubular penstemon-like flowers, making it an unusually pretty object; splendid for cutting. Sow Autumn or Spring.

ZEA.

Zea japonica variegata, H.H.A.—3d. pkt.

Gracillima variegata—3d. pkt.

Both of these Zeas make grand ornamental plants within 2 months of sowing. The broad bands of gleaming white on the bright green leaves of the variegata, which is a tall form, being extremely effective for cutting for decorating. The gracillima is a miniature form, most graceful and lovely; fine for pots or the open border.

If you want to have a surprise for the next Church festival, or any other like occasion, sow a few dozen grains, say an ounce, and you will be able to cut scores of grand heads for the decorations. Don't forget this! Note it! Not even the choicest stove plants surpass the variegated maize in beauty. Sow, of course, after danger of frost. 6d. oz.

ZINNIA

Zinnia, H.H.A.—1 to 3 ft. Curled and crested. (See Recent Introductions.) 6d.

Elegans—Double mixed, fine robust class, good mixture of colors. 3d.

Double Pompon (Darwinii)—Finest mixed small, very double. 3d.

Elegans grandiflora plenissima—Mammoth flowering class, making bushes 3 ft. high, with blooms 5 to 6 ins. across, mixed colors. 3d.

Lilliput—Double mixed (Tom Thumb). 3d.

Uncommonly pretty are these thickly-branching, coquettish little plants, about a foot and a half high, fairly bristling with tiny, short-stemmed, very double flowers, hardly exceeding a large daisy in size. It can be used with great success in a pot, as well as for groups and borders.

White (novelty). 6d.

Zebra—Double finest mixed. 6d.

The flowers are perfect in shape, of all colors, such as orange, crimson, pink, yellow, violet, rose, scarlet, white, &c., three-fourths of which are striped, spotted, and blotched with different shades, hardly any two plants producing flowers alike. Mixed colors.

Among the easiest of all seeds to raise, but must not be sown outside till fear of frost is gone.

Climbing Plants.

Seeds of the following will be found priced in this Catalogue.

Ampelopsis Veitchi
 Bryonopsis Laciniosa
 Centrosema grandiflora
 Cissus heterophylla
 Clematis, various sorts
 Cobia scandens, fol. var.
 " macrostemma
 Ornamental Gourds
 Ipomoea Leari, &c.
 " Japanese, &c.
 Japanese Hop, various
 Kennedy Nigracans and
 purpurea
 Lapageria
 Mandevillea
 Maurandya

Mina lobata
 Momordica Involucrata
 Nasturtium, various
 Phaseolus Caracalla.
 Pea, Sweet, various
 " Perennials, various
 Pueraria Thunbergia
 (Kudzu)
 Sollya heterophylla
 Solanum Seaforthianum
 Tasconia Sutherlandia
 Tropaeolum Canariense, or
 Canary Creeper
 Tropaeolum Lobbianum
 Vitis Coignetiae

Everlasting Flower Seeds in List.

Acroclinium	Rhodanthe
Gomphrena or Globe Amaranth	Statice, various
Helichrysum	

Ornamental Grasses in List.

Chenille Grass (new)	Hordeum jubatum
Coix Lachrymae aurea zebrina (new)	Panicum excurrents (new)
Eragrostis elegans	Pennisetum Ruppelianum (new)
Gymnothrix Japonica	Tricholaena rosea
Himalaya Fairy Grass (new)	Zea Japonica, striped maize



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

"Success with Flowers."

The best flower magazine at the price in the world, and the price is 2/ per year post paid, paid in advance.

A good floral magazine devoted to the interests of flower-lovers and growers, neither too technical nor too theoretical, and containing nothing but floral matter.

That is what *Success with Flowers* is. There are many gardening and floral magazines published in England and America; I know them nearly all, and have subscribed to the best of them, but this little journal is, and always has been for many years my favorite, for its practical, useful, all-round character. I have secured the sole agency from the publishers for the paper in Australasia, and am perfectly certain that it will become a necessity to many hundreds of amateur, as distinguished from professional gardeners. *Success with Flowers* contains 20 to 23 pages of the size of Harper's magazine per month, making a yearly volume, when bound, of about 270 pages, excluding the advertising supplement of 100 pages. It has a list of 200,000 subscribers in the United States where it is exceedingly popular. A good deal of the information of course will not directly apply to our season and climate, but in nearly all cases the information will be found useful in some section or other of the country. Anyone wishing to have a sample copy, of the magazine before subscribing, may do so by writing to me. Send me a 2/ postal note, or add 2/ to the amount of the seeds you are buying, and I will see that *Success with Flowers* shall be sent you for 12 months, post paid.

To send direct to the publisher would cost you 2/8½, viz:—1/ for the magazine, 6d. for postage, 1/ for money order, and 2½d. for stamps, so that I save you 8½d. and the trouble, the latter especially is what prevents most people from taking American periodicals; I save them that. This magazine will be posted from America monthly. The publishers have promised me that if the Australian connection becomes of sufficient importance, they will add an Australian supplement, to be edited by me. I cannot too strongly commend this little gem of a flower paper to my customers. You may say "It can't be much of a paper for 2/ a year." Try it, that is all I ask.

"American Gardening."

A weekly at 6s. per annum, post paid, is also a very first-class journal, so also is the

"Southern Florist and Gardener," of Kentucky.

A monthly at 6s. per annum, post paid.

Two Good Books.

As a student of fruit culture especially, I travelled for 21 months in 1893 and '94 round the world, contributing a series of articles for the *Adelaide Register*, Melbourne *Australasian*, Sydney *Morning Herald*, and Auckland *Weekly*

News upon "Fruit Culture in Foreign Lands." I claim, therefore, to know something apart from my own local experience of fruit culture and of the needs of our fruit-growers and gardeners, and would recommend to their notice two good books, which I find more constantly in my hands for reference than any others of the many in the horticultural section of my library. They are "The Horticulturist's Rule Book" and "The Nursery Book." The "Rule Book" is, as the title page sets forth, "a compendium of useful information for fruitgrowers, fruitgardeners, florists, and others." It contains among other good things in its 300 pages of useful matter, chapters on insecticides, injurious insects, with remedies and preventives. Fungicides for plant diseases. Plant diseases, with preventives and remedies. Injuries from rabbits, &c., with preventives and remedies. Lawns, weeds, and moss. Waxes for grafting and for wounds. Cements, mortars, paints, and glues. Seed tables, maturities, yields, and multiplication. Computation tables of all measures and money tables. Greenhouse and window-garden work, and estimates. Methods of keeping and storing fruits and vegetables and of crystallising fruits. Elements, symbols, and analyses. A glossary of the terms used in botany and in nursery work, &c. This, it will be seen, covers a very large space, and it covers it well, and condenses a whole encyclopædia into 300 well printed and arranged pages on good paper and cloth bound. This book I can send you, post paid, for 4s.

The other, "The Nursery Book," gives full information about the multiplication and pollination of plants, covering the raising of plants from seeds, spores, layers, grafts, buds, &c., and the hybridising of plants for amateurs; well illustrated. This book, which also contains 300 pages, I can supply, post paid, in cloth covers, 4s.

Both of these were compiled by Professor Bailey, of Cornell University, New York. The Professor is to-day recognised as the foremost writer on horticultural matters in the world, and these books do him credit; as do also the "Horticultural Year Books" and the brochures from the Cornell University that he pours out so lavishly and generously for the use of producers the world over. I hold no brief for Prof. Bailey or his books. They are eminently useful and practical; that is what I want. If it is also what you want, these two especially will fill your need; and you may spend pounds sterling in buying volumes that will not give you as much satisfaction as these two at 4s. each.

Wickson's "California Fruits" is also a standard authority on fruit culture. It costs about 12s. 6d., post paid, and is well worth that sum to the fruitgrower.

"Australasian Gardening and Domestic Floriculture."

Published this year by Cole, of Melbourne, is by far the best book of its sort yet brought out in these colonies, and I heartily commend it to you. It is dirt cheap at 2s. 6d. (Cole's price).

A Good Horticultural Magazine.

Within the last three or four years I have subscribed to over 20 of the best American fruit journals, besides having access to many more either here or when in America.

Of these the one that has constantly given me the most valuable and up-to-date information is the *Californian Fruit-grower*. This paper publishes a weekly edition at 14s. per year, post paid here, and this year has made the good move of sending out a monthly edition containing the gist of its weeklies for the enquiring orchardist. This will cost you 6s. per year, post paid, in advance, through me. The *California Fruitgrower* employs one of the ablest fruit men in the State to write its fruit articles, and the recognised authority of the State on vine culture to write its viticultural columns. The editor himself is, perhaps, the best informed man on the marketing of fruit on the Pacific Coast. This paper I have myself subscribed to for over five years, and I know personally the men conducting it. Six shillings per year will keep you posted upon the world's horticulture, the markets, methods, varieties, principles of culture, and all else regarding fruit, but not flowers, bees, dogs, poultry, stock, &c., its energies are not diffused. It's a fruitgrower's, and only a fruitgrower's paper.

Two Good General Magazines.

The Cosmopolitan and Munsey's

I have for years been a subscriber to many American magazines, and for the price, combined with all-round excellence in matter, printing, illustrations, paper, besides quantity, these two lead the way.

There are several others published at the same price, viz., *McClure's Metropolitan*, *Peterson's*, *Godey's*, *Home and Country*, &c., but they are not to be compared with the two above, though ten years ago even these latter would have been considered marvels of cheapness and quality. *Munsey's* boasts 700,000 subscribers and *Cosmopolitan* 300,000. They contain from 120 to 128 pages per month, or between 1,400 and 1,500 pages of splendidly-illustrated and edited matter, running *Harper's*, *Century*, and *Scribner's* very close indeed in quality, and at less than half the cost to subscribers.

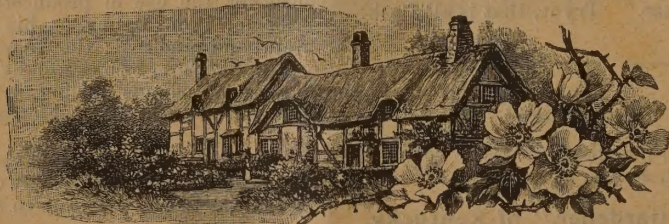
I can send either of these magazines to your address, post paid in advance for 8s. per year, or if you prefer to send for these, or any other magazines, to the New York News Company, of City Hall Place, New York, U.S.A., they will send them to you for the same sum, and at like reasonable rates all through, including books also.

Another good magazine which is a special favorite with me is *Current Literature*. This provides the best bird's eye view of the world's literature from month to month of any publication that I know. Its matter is always well-selected, it is printed in extra large clear type, and unlike the *Review of Reviews* it prints its matter whole—not mutilated—nor does it ever comment upon its extracts, a feature that to some people mars the *Review of Reviews*. The price is 16s. per year in advance, post paid.

Two other special favorites in my home are the *Youths' Companion*, of Boston, and the *Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia. The former is by far the most popular boys and girls' paper in America, its circulation being over 700,000. I went over the buildings of this paper in '93, and the perfection of its machinery, buildings, organization of its staff, &c., is only equalled by the unimpeachable character of the publication itself. It is a mine of interest, amusement, and profit to its readers. It costs 11s. per year, post paid, in advance, to Australia. This paper has always been a consistent friend to the old Mother Land. It is a weekly. The *Ladies' Home Journal* is the most popular paper of its class in America. It is a monthly, of the size of the *Graphic*, 30 pages, splendidly edited, and costs 6s. per year, post paid to Australia.

I have referred to these Magazines because they are not so well-known in Australia as they should be.

I do not undertake to get any book or magazine for my customers, and anything outside those I have named the New York News Company will willingly supply. The main reason I give such a space to these books and magazines is that I feel I should be conferring a boon upon many of my customers by enabling them to get these proved good things at fair prices.





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